

Teachers slapped with lawsuit

Alex Neill

because of discrimination on the basis of her sex and her opposition to the BCA department's unlawful employment practices.

Named as defendants in the lawsuit are 11 current and former BCA faculty members, the trustees of the California State University, former President Paul Romberg, university Provost Lawrence Ianni, former Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke.

Of the BCA faculty members named in the lawsuit, eight are currently

teaching here. They are Arthur Hough, Stuart Hyde, Richard Marsh, Quinn Millar, Paul Smith, Arthur Berger, George Steiner and Herbert Zettl.

The three other named BCA faculty members, Raymond Doyle, William Wente and Charles Smith are on leave or no longer teach here.

Romberg, Ianni, Dumke and trustees of the CSU system were named as supervisors responsible for the actions of the other defendants and the prevention of

unlawful employment practices at SF State.

All defendants either could not be reached, or declined to comment because of the impending trial. McColm and her lawyer, Alberta Blum, also declined to comment until the lawsuit is settled.

The BCA department defendants were all members of the Hiring, Retention and Tenure Committee of the department which the complaint says discriminated against McColm "as a

part of a continuing policy denying hiring and promotional opportunities and equal terms and conditions of employment to women, especially those who openly advocate the implementation of equal employment for women."

McColm, in the complaint, said she was hired as a full-time faculty member in the summer of 1976 and was promised a tenure-track position by Hyde when a position became available. Hyde was the chairman of the BCA department.

McColm undertook the responsibilities associated with tenure-track employees and in December of 1976 was recommended for full-time appointment for the 1977-78 school year by the HRT Committee.

According to the complaint, McColm's problems began when she questioned the appointment of a male to an unadvertised tenure-track position. She subsequently raised objections to

See Lawsuit, Page 11.

San Francisco State

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Residents left in the cold about no-heat refunds

By Ana S. Melara

Seven hundred dorm tenants are still waiting for their \$20 reimbursement from the university as a settlement for the one month of cold they withstood last fall.

Steven Sechertman, attorney at West Legal Co-op, told the students they could expect their money sometime during the summer. So far no one has received any money or any explanation for the delay.

Residents of Mary Ward and Mary Park halls decided to sue the university after they moved into the dormitories last fall without being told there would be no heat. Both dormitories were converting to a more efficient heating system. The contractor was unable to complete the installation before the residents moved in and students experienced one month of chilly nights.

Andre Holmes, a resident of Mary Park Hall, said that while the heating problem was not the only complaint the residents had, it was the main factor in their decision to sue the university. The residents were upset the university had not informed them about the heating problem before they moved in and throughout the length of the heating system conversion.

There was not a lot of effort (by the

university) to communicate to us that there was no heat," said Holmes. "There were some signs posted but they were not very visible."

The lawsuit was eventually dropped for an out-of-court settlement late in the spring semester. On June 30, Scott Weaver, attorney and Sechertman's co-worker, said signed releases were sent to the Chancellor's attorney, Ruth Simon, in Los Angeles.

Simon said the delay is a result of paperwork and not of finding the money to pay for the settlement. The money will come from the resident halls' operating fund.

"I'm going to try to get it to this month," said Simon.

The releases specified that the residents involved in the suit would agree to drop the lawsuit against the university and would accept the settlement of \$20 per student. About 300 to 400 students signed the releases which were sent to Simon.

Holmes said the university agreed to the formation of a residence halls' tenants union as part of the settlement. It has not been organized yet.

Eugene Jones, director of the Legal Referral Center, said he tried to find out what was causing the delay in

See Tenants, Page 11.

New offer won't budge vendors

Ken Heiman

Vendors on the east side of the Student Union will no longer have to haggle over available vending space if the Student Union Governing Board accepts the vending committee's latest proposal.

Crowding in the area prompted the GB to put a limit on the number of vendors allowed to sell handmade goods front of the east entrance to the Student Union.

All of the revenue-generating proposals introduced during last week's committee meeting, including another one discussed yesterday, were rejected.

Under the new proposal, suggested by

SUGB member Glenn Merker, vendors could use the two alcove spaces on an unreserved basis with no limit on the number of days over the period of one semester. Vendors will not be charged a fee.

The second part of the proposal would create a lottery system to reserve two spaces located directly across from the alcoves. The reservations would be done on a monthly basis through the Student Union Information Desk. A vendor would reserve space with a limit of 10 days per month.

A vending permit would also be re-

See SUGB, Page 11.



By Mary Angelo

Ah, the lunch-hour rush in front of the Lobby Shop. A too-familiar scene here, but not unexpected for a campus filled to capacity.

Campus filled to the limit

By Paula Nichols and Pam Wilson

Between 2:03 and 2:08 p.m. Tuesday, 287 people bobbed up and down the central stairs in the Student Union. Twenty-four people stood in the 10-minute line at the Depot. In the library lounge 27 of the 35 modular chairs were occupied.

There are 24,405 students on campus, only 23 fewer than last fall, comparing official enrollment figures from

Deanna Wong, interim director of Admissions and Records.

Fall enrollment is usually higher than spring and this year is no exception. SF State is as crowded as ever.

Al Willard, director of Academic Services said SF State is at maximum capacity. "Our plan is not to go over our current enrollment," said Willard. "It's just too crowded as it is."

Based on the average of 15 units per full-time student, the campus is handling the equivalent of 17,826 full-time students (FTEs).

With more than 90 percent of the student body commuting to campus,

"The FTE is important for the Chancellor's Office to determine teacher work loads," said Wong. "Staff and faculty positions are allocated to each state university based on its number of FTEs," she said.

"Offices are supposed to be available in proportion to student enrollment, but a lot fall behind and aren't provided in sufficient numbers," said Dean Parnell, director of Plant Operations.

study space is at a premium. The Student Union and library are frequently filled by students seeking a place to sit between classes.

Crowding in the Student Union had developed partly because lounge space is not figured into overall campus facilities.

Nighttime classrooms and the library must also accommodate an estimated 3,600 continuing education students,

See Crowded, Page 11.

Senator faults Central American policy

By Marilee Enge

Sen. Christopher Dodd, D-Conn. says U.S. foreign policy is inconsistent with U.S. domestic ideals.

"We have a very progressive society at home, yet we advertise a restrictive society abroad by our support for too many governments that are downright corrupt and authoritarian," he said in a recent magazine interview.

Dodd, an outspoken critic of Reagan administration policy in Central America, will speak here tomorrow as part of a forum titled "U.S. Policy in

Central America: Another Vietnam?" at 12:30 p.m. in the Barbary Coast.

Contrary to President Reagan's belief that revolution in Central America is fueled by externally supported aggression, Dodd sees the seeds of revolution in internal problems. And contrary to President Reagan's military solutions for the region, Dodd says the answers to the turmoil lie in political negotiations.

Last April, President Reagan went before a joint congressional session to request increased military aid for Central America. In a nationally televised speech on behalf of the Democrats in

Congress, Dodd denounced the request for more aid and, in general, United States military involvement as a means of solving Central American conflicts.

Dodd, 38, was elected to his first term in the U.S. Senate in 1980 and now serves as a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He was the author of the 1981 bill requiring the president to report on human rights progress in El Salvador before continuing military aid to that nation.

In his April speech, Dodd said, "If Central America were not racked with poverty...with hunger...with in-

justice, there would be no revolution. In short, there would be nothing for the Soviets to exploit. But unless those oppressive conditions change, the region will continue to seethe with revolution — with or without the Soviets."

He said he and other opponents of the president "believe the administration fundamentally misunderstands the causes of conflict in central America...Instead of trying to do something with the factions or factors

See Dodd, Page 11.

Gentrification drives SF rents up

By Teresa Coon and Pam Wilson

Despite San Francisco's well-publicized policy of creating low-income housing, construction has just begun on a competitively priced condominium project in the heart of the Western Addition. At the same time, families in the area are being forced to double up in dwelling units or leave the area, according to Pleasant Carson of the Western Addition Project Area Committee.

The Amelia, a 50-unit commercial/residential development, is an example of the continuing gentrification of Fillmore Street and the entire Western Addition, traditionally home for low-income families.

"Gentrification is a movement back into older urban neighborhoods by people who are always higher-income," said Richard LeGates, director of the Urban Studies program at SF State.

It is the opposite of the "white flight" of the '60s, when many American cities were deserted by people who moved to the suburbs to escape crime and housing deterioration.

Speculation in real estate has been a driving force behind gentrification. During the recession-plagued '70s, property was a safe investment. As prices go up with each resale, rents increase proportionately. San

Francisco Neighborhood Legal Assistance Foundation, a tenant advocacy group, claims average rents in the city have doubled since 1979.

"Development is virtually driving people out of the community," Carson said. "Even those who were supposed to come back after redevelopment cannot afford to." WAPAC acts as a neighborhood group and watchdog to the Redevelopment Agency.

Because black families are at the bottom of the economic ladder, they are disproportionately displaced by gentrification, according to LeGates.

Carson said redevelopment has seriously altered the lives of people who have raised families in the area and cannot come back.

According to LeGates, studies have found that when rents rise, residents often settle nearby. But their new homes are likely to be more crowded and dilapidated than the ones they left.

Carson blames these changes on escalating property costs and Redevelopment Agency projects such as The Amelia at Fillmore and Bush streets and the soon-to-open Safeway at Webster and Geary streets. He said the commercial development on Fillmore Street is driving up the cost of housing.

But developers disagree. "The Amelia will add a lot of vitality to the entire area," said Frank Lucas of Catalyst, a Fillmore Street developer. "Residential (renovations) in the area affected a change in the

street. Housing brought in people who would pay high prices. The people living in those expensive houses had nowhere to spend their money to shop. Since places have come in, those people are now going on that street. The demand comes from those houses."

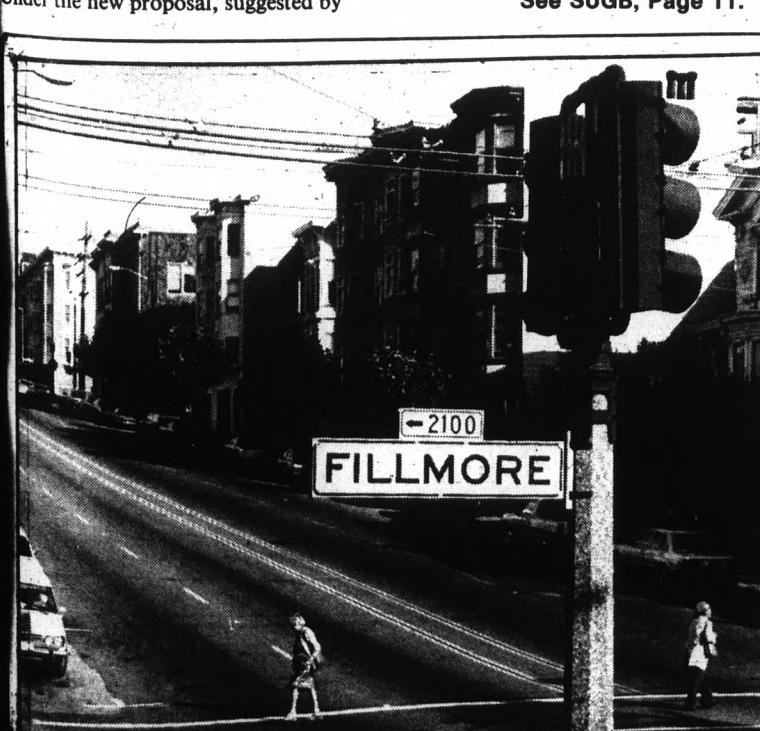
"I don't think what's going on now will change residential costs. Residential changes took place first."

Policies on the federal level, at the department of Housing and Urban Development, have accelerated gentrification. Pat Feinsilver of the Redevelopment Agency said, "We are under orders from HUD to integrate the community—not to create another ghetto, racially or economically."

But WAPAC's Carson doesn't believe it is a matter of recreating a ghetto: it is merely a matter of not fulfilling promises. He said the Redevelopment Agency is just an arm of the mayor's office and is not responsive to the needs of the community.

"People are discouraged," said Carson. "We have been losing every step of the way."

Gentrification is not limited to the Western Addition. LeGates said, "Almost everything in San Francisco has been gentrified." Noe Valley was a working-class Irish neighborhood before young middle-class residents began to move in about 15 years ago.



Higher-income people are moving back to Fillmore Street.

Campus Capsules

Faculty uproar halts nuclear research

STANFORD — Academic furor has been successful in blocking the use of Stanford's equipment and scientists in nuclear weapons research.

University officials announced last week that an agreement has been reached with the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory to drop plans to use Stanford's Linear Accelerator for nuclear weapons research.

Stanford has traditionally been dedicated to basic research, but use of the center for weapons-related work was proposed earlier this year. The \$6.4 million project would have used the center's Synchrotron Radiation Laboratory to improve the sophistication of instruments used in detecting and analyzing radiation emitted by underground nuclear weapons tests.

The Department of Energy's Office of Military Applications is financing the project.

Under the agreement reached between Livermore Laboratory and Stanford,

Livermore will use its own facilities to calibrate detectors for use in nuclear weapons testing.

The research done at Stanford under the agreement will be unclassified, with no direct weapons applications, according to Stanford Vice Provost Gerald Lieberman.

Members of the linear accelerator faculty and 180 staff members signed statements opposing the project when it was first proposed last February. The statements maintained they would be subjected to involuntary servitude because they would be required to take part in research directly related to weapons development.

Police hotlines installed at UCLA

LOS ANGELES — A new system of emergency telephones has been installed on UCLA's campus which instantly connects students with the campus police.

The Emergency Reporting System telephones can initiate a two-way conversation with the police headquarters immediately by simply touching a but-

ton inside the bright blue telephone booth shells.

Crime victims or witnesses will receive police assistance in as little as 60 seconds.

After activating the telephone, the caller can be heard up to 15 feet from the telephone booth. The caller's voice and all surrounding sounds are automatically recorded at police headquarters.

The first of its kind to be installed on a college campus, the system was created to assure the community that it is safe to be on the campus day or night.

Custom-made for UCLA by Northern Telecom, Inc., it consists of a chain of stations strategically located around the campus. Each station is clearly marked "Emergency UCLA Police." Instead of the usual dial-face of a telephone, the flat-surfaced box inside the station is marked, "Push once to talk," above a three-inch square button.

Because they make instant contact with police, the boxes are designed to discourage crimes as well as aid victims and potential victims of crime.

Students now grow, harvest and crush the grapes.

Fresno State to sell student-made wine

FRESNO — Bulldog Red and Bulldog White, Hardly sounds like the brands of wine to serve special dinner guests, but for two Fresno State taverns, they might be just right. Especially since the wines are made by Fresno State students.

Although the names aren't definite yet, the idea of selling the student product is, according to Earl H. Bowerman, dean of the School of Agriculture.

Now, students can research and create wines, but have to throw the end product away under a research instructional bond, which applies to all college campuses. In order to sell the wines, Bowerman would have to obtain a production bond for the university, which requires federal approval. Hence, he can set no starting date for the project except "sometime in the '80s."

Students now grow, harvest and crush the grapes.

Compiled by Teresa Coon

Recruiter seeks enlistees for corp

By Genny Hom

Three years ago Carol Benson gave up her shower, radio and electric range to live in a mud house with no electricity or running water.

As a Peace Corps volunteer, Benson ventured off to a far-away place — Sierra Leone, a small West African tropical community of lush green savannas, palm trees, small jungle animals and farmers.

"The Peace Corps is a really good opportunity to live and work with people, to get to know them and their cultures," said Benson, now a recruiter, who has been on campus since Tuesday. "It's the kind of thing you can't get from just traveling or superficially touring around. You can't get to know a place unless you work there and interact with the people."

Since 1961, more than 90,000 Americans have volunteered in the Peace Corps in more than 60 countries in Africa, South America, the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific.

Volunteers work side-by-side with the locals in a variety of projects including setting up irrigation systems, teaching nutrition or health care, gardening techniques, and developing small businesses or accounting and management training programs.

Benson was given a two-year assignment where she trained and instructed primary school teachers in English, math and teaching skills. She also set up classrooms and taught the local children.

As part of the program, Benson attended a training session where she



An SF State Student talks to Peace Corps recruiter Carol Benson.

learned about the language, culture and people of Sierra Leone.

When she arrived there, Benson said she was given a warm welcome. The townspeople gave her the "nicest house," one with concrete instead of dirt floors, and also dubbed her "Mabinty," which means "happy."

"Some of them were so happy they'd roll in the ground with laughter and hug me."

As a volunteer, she was paid about \$300 per month. Her real payment, she said, was getting to know the people.

"My main reward was seeing how appreciative the townspeople were when I greeted them or talked to them in their native tongue. Some of them were so surprised and happy they'd roll in the ground with laughter or hug me."

In her two-and-a-half years in Sierra Leone, she admits there were times when

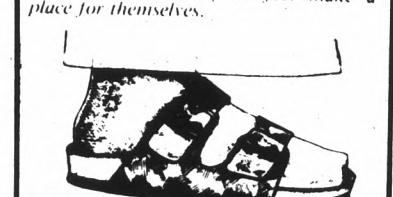
she missed the conveniences of home and got discouraged.

"It's the kind of thing where you go into it with a lot of idealistic views of what kind of changes you're going to make. But as you learn more about the place, you find you need to adjust your expectations of the people. The growth of individuals I helped was what I depended upon because that's really the only thing you can see," she said.

Now that she's back in the United States, Benson said she realizes how much the Peace Corps experience changed her life.

"I'm less into material-type things and my awareness of other parts of the world has grown. It's good not to forget the world exists outside the United States."

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Correct cramming can improve exam scores

FRESNO — Cramming for exams can result in positive test scores. But the cramming must be done correctly.

An article in the Fresno State Daily Collegian said that if cramming is just a review, rather than a first look, it might turn a C into an A or B. But if it's first exposure cramming, expect only a passing grade.

Since people tend to forget much of what they've read within a short period of time, it is better to study for a test a day or two before the test than a week before.

The article advises students to keep up on studies and know the test material well.

Cramming for a test, however, can revive old material into fresh.

Other things that might help students pass tests include:

1. Getting some sleep the night before, even if it's only a few hours.

This will provide needed rest as well as allow time for the reviewed information to "settle."

2. Relax before the test. Breathe deeply, look around the room and try to relax just before the exam to prevent choking when the test is passed out.

3. Answer all questions. Go through the test quickly, answering all the "easy" questions, and return to the more difficult ones. Try to budget time wisely. Don't spend all your time on a short answer question, not leaving enough time for the long extra point essay at the end of the test.

4. Think before writing. Organize all thoughts and answer the questions simply and completely.

5. Leave space between answers in case there is time to go back and put down additional thoughts.

Student Union problems cause untimely departure

By Ken Heiman

Another administrative brick from the Student Union pyramid is about to be pulled. Jack Whitehouse, chief plant engineer for the Student Union, plans to resign from his position next month.

"Look, everyone wants to further his career, but nobody wants to work in an uncomfortable situation," Whitehouse said.

Whitehouse will leave SF State on Nov. 7 to accept a similar position elsewhere. As chief plant engineer, Whitehouse's duties include coordinating and participating in painting, electrical engineering, plumbing, air conditioning repair and health and safety maintenance for the Student Union building.

The relationship between Whitehouse and Al Paparelli, the managing director of the Student Union, has not been on the friendliest of terms. "We've been at each other's throats for about a year," said Whitehouse.

Most of Whitehouse's grievances concern Paparelli's administrative policies.

"I feel that the managing director has instituted a system of management that is not conducive to team building or

solutions to problems. Al insists on making most of the decisions himself.

"He has abstracted us from the budget process. My department used to go to the committee meeting, but now the managing director passes the budgets in spite of what we might feel and he doesn't tell us about the cuts," Whitehouse added.

Whitehouse also mentioned a "search" committee designed to evaluate prospective Student Union employees that Paparelli replaced with a screening committee. This screening committee allows the managing director to make the final hiring decision, he said.

According to Whitehouse, his resignation may not be all that uncommon within the ranks of the Student Union administration. He said that Craig Gower, technical services manager for the Student Union, left on Aug. 1 under the same circumstances. His position is still unfilled.

Whitehouse said, "I feel that the Student Union Governing Board is real gun shy. They're hesitant to get rid of Paparelli because there's been a big managing director turnover rate in recent years."

According to Don Scoble, executive director for business affairs, there have been four Student Union managing directors over the past four years. Paparelli has been managing director for about two years.

Paparelli, who has not received Whitehouse's formal notice yet, had commented on his resignation.

"I think that most Student Union employees would like to see the areas of communication, trust, respect and professional courtesy improved within the Student Union administration," Whitehouse added.

Study trip
By Gordon Sullivan
Dec. 7, 1941.
Ask anyone old enough to remember him and he can tell you that he was a good man. But ask Donald Scoble, who has been managing director of the Student Union for two years, and he'll tell you that the late Al Paparelli was a good man, too. That was the last time he saw Paparelli.

"A New Year in a New Continent" is the theme of a two-week study tour to South America in late December, presented by SF State and the European Studies Association.

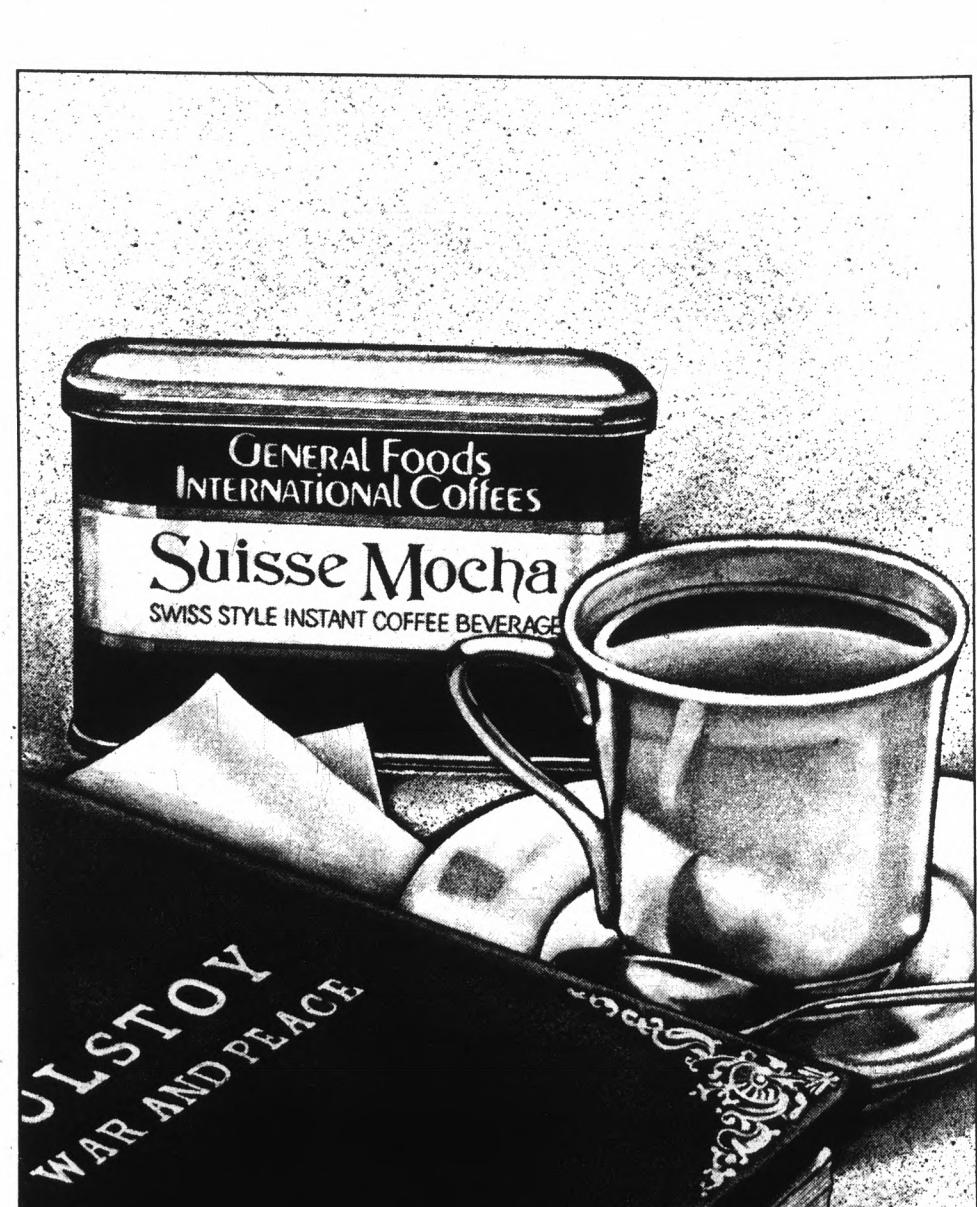
Coming at the middle of the South American summer, the trip will include stays in Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires and Montevideo with an added bonus of a visit to Iguazu Falls.

The next day, Scoble checked his father's will, Nakahata and his wife were sent to a doctor in the U.S. to be censored, he died about For Nakahata and the U.S. government — a few at the time of the majority of the few memories are being

In December 1941, Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians issued the order of the 60,000. The commission following:

The President of the United States declared a state of emergency and imposed a curfew on all persons.

Positions and internment were to be Congress estab-



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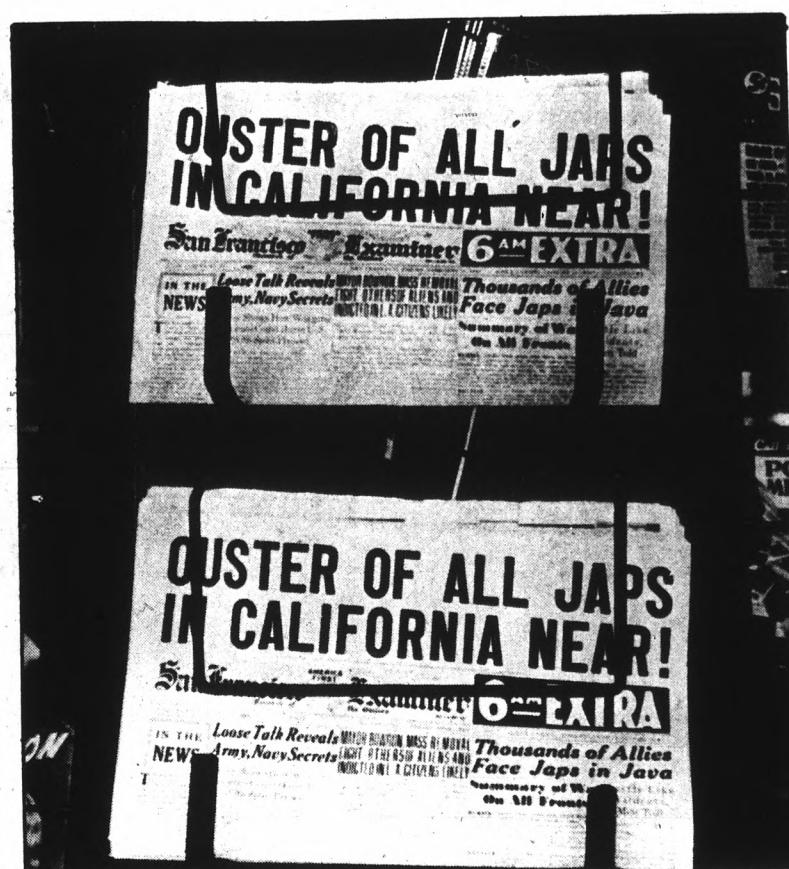
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Forty years later victims of camps demand redress

By Gordon Sullivan

Dec. 7, 1941.
Ask anyone old enough to remember and he can tell you what he was doing. But ask Donald Nakahata and the memory is particularly vivid.

That was the last time he saw his father.

"I walked him to the 22 streetcar on Sumner and Pine streets," he said. "He was going to the Japanese Association of San Jose. He said it was going to be a day of turmoil and somebody had to be there."

The next day, government agents picked his father up. A few months later, Nakahata and the rest of his family were sent to a detention camp.

"We eventually got letters, but they were censored," he said.

"He died about 18 months later."

For Nakahata and others interned by the U.S. government during World War II — a few at the outbreak of hostilities, the majority a few months later — their memories are being revived.

In December 1982, the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians issued a report recommending the nation officially apologize for its wartime policy and pay \$20,000 to each of the 60,000 surviving internees. The commission also recommended the following:

The President pardons internees convicted of curfew violations and other offenses.

Positions and entitlements lost during internment be restored,

Congress establish a foundation

devoted to civil liberties research and education.

As a vehicle for the commission's recommendations, Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., introduced SB 1520 on June 22. One day of hearings has already been held, and another will take place probably in October.

For Japanese and Japanese-Americans, the bill harkens to a troubled time.

Even before the war, Japanese in America faced prejudice. Japanese immigrants were barred from becoming citizens. In California, they were forbidden by law to own land — a law they circumvented by registering farms in the names of their American-born children.

But after Pearl Harbor, the hostility sharpened.

It was a time when it was rumored the Japanese fleet lay off the California coast and jittery anti-aircraft gunners in Los Angeles fired off 1,400 rounds at an "enemy bomber" later identified as an errant weather balloon.

In this atmosphere, racial prejudice and greed among those who coveted Japanese land and property came together and blurred the distinction between the Japanese enemy, Japanese residents and Japanese-Americans.

"I am for the immediate removal of every Japanese on the West Coast to a point deep in the interior," wrote columnist Hugh McLemore. "Herd 'em out, pack 'em off and give them the inside room in the Badlands."

Even Earl Warren, attorney general of California at the time, succumbed to the mood. "Unless something is done," he

warned, "it may bring about a repetition of Pearl Harbor."

In January 1942, enemy aliens, U.S. residents with citizenship in enemy countries, were forbidden to live on the San Francisco waterfront or near the Los Angeles airport.

Several days later, the Oregon-California coastline was restricted and enemy aliens had to be in their homes between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m.

Finally, on Feb. 19, 1942, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, authorizing the Secretary of War to "prescribe military areas . . . from which any or all persons may be excluded."

Soon after, the Army, which had pressed for the order, began the removal of 120,000 Japanese from the West Coast — 77,000 of them were American citizens.

But no Japanese resident or Japanese-American was ever accused or convicted of aiding the Japanese war effort.

"My family got a few weeks notice before being forced out," said Nakahata, a San Francisco dentist who was 14 at the time.

"We were renting a place when we were evacuated. Our landlady said she would sell our things for us. Later she brought us a cake. She said that was all she could get."

SF State Professor Morgan Yamanaka was almost 18 when the Army evacuated his family from San Francisco, where he attended Lowell High.

After his birthday, he registered for the draft and was classified as an "enemy national."



A few months later he graduated from high school "in absentia," receiving his diploma in the mail.

Internees were initially sent to 15 temporary assembly camps. Yamanaka went to a camp at Santa Anita Racetrack. Nakahata went to Tanforan, then a racetrack, now a shopping center near San Francisco International Airport.

At Santa Anita, Yamanaka recalled, many Japanese were living in remodeled horse stalls.

"The government was hard up," he said. "They put people where they could."

The Army tried to relocate internees from assembly camps to inland communities, but no one wanted them. The governor of Kansas ordered police to stop Japanese at the borders.

Eventually, some internees were relocated. Some went to Chicago, which was suffering a labor shortage. Some West Coast college students transferred to other institutions.

But a majority spent the war years behind the barbed wire of permanent relocation camps.

There were a total of 10 relocation camps in California, Wyoming, Arizona, Idaho, Colorado, Utah and Arkansas. At Minidoka, Idaho, temperatures reached 110 degrees in the summer. The camps in Arizona were even hotter and swept with dust storms. "Our house was essentially a tar paper shack," said Nakahata, who went to Topaz, Utah. "It was dusty. There was no privacy. There were communal bathrooms."

"They fed you at a common mess. They rang a gong, so wherever you happened to be, you went to eat. Often families were broken up."

This undermined the family unit, ac-

cording to Yamanaka, a social work teacher.

In the camps, children continued to go to schools, but they were not like those they remembered.

"I went to the eighth and ninth grades there," Nakahata said. "The school was pretty much 'catch-as-catch-can.' My math teacher was an optometry student. The person who taught English was a farmer. It was nothing like Pacific Heights."

"Some of the teachers though were Japanese-Americans who had gone into education before the war. They could never get jobs then, and some of them got their first teaching experience in the camps."

Nakahata's grandfather also found opportunity in the camps.

"He was 85 years old then, a priest. He used to look at that camp, at that cluster of barracks, as a fertile field for claiming souls. People had nothing to do, so he'd go around and talk to them. He was happy."

How did Japanese-Americans feel toward the United States after relocation? Did they owe it allegiance?

For many, the answer was yes.

In January 1943, the War Department began taking Japanese-American volunteers for combat duty in Europe. The volunteers, some from relocation camps, were assigned to a Japanese-American unit, the 442nd Regimental Combat Team.

Their attitude toward this chance to prove their loyalty was summed up in their motto, "Go for broke." The unit had one of the highest casualty rates in the Army, and was among the most decorated units of the war.

But some people in the relocation camps were bitter.

Yamanaka and his brother were "no-no's" rather, people who answered no to questions on a U.S. loyalty oath.

"It was a gut reaction," he said.

He thought for a minute.

"I don't remember just what we were thinking. If we said 'yes,' we went to the military. Then what would happen to our parents? If we said 'no,' we stayed with them."

As "no-no's," the brothers and their family were sent to the Tule Lake Segregation Center in California, where 9,000 "no-no's" were transferred.

In the camp, Yamanaka remembered, problems common to all the camps in-

cluded.

"At one point a truck turned over," he said. "The people wanted a public funeral. The administration said no. Out of that grew a martial law situation."

In addition, Yamanaka said, there were some "non-normal" deaths.

One he remembered was an old man

who wandered into "no man's land"

between the barbed wire and a picket fence.

"He was shot to death," Yamanaka said. "Those were the times."

Yamanaka wasn't released from Tule Lake until 1946.

But most internees were released earlier. The Army rescinded the orders that drove Japanese from the West Coast on Dec. 17, 1944. Shortly afterward, the internees began returning home.

Property and income lost by Japanese and Japanese-Americans as a result of internment was estimated by the relocation commission at between \$149 million and \$370 million in 1945 dollars. Adjusted for inflation alone, today's value is between \$810 million and \$2 billion.

To compensate internees, Congress passed the Japanese-American Evacuation Claims Act in 1948, which gave people the right to present claims to the government. But only about \$37 million, or 8.5 percent of losses, was paid out.

"You had to be able to document your losses," said Nakahata. "How do you document that you bought a sofa if you bought it 10 years ago?"

For this reason, Senate bill 1520 stipulates that a sum in the \$20,000 range be paid to each surviving internee of World War II.

Some say attaching a price to the suffering of internees cheapens their experience. Some say detention was actually a positive force, dispersing Japanese from the West Coast and hastening their assimilation in the United States.

If the government compensates internees for their suffering, others ask, what about Native Americans? What about blacks?

As bad as they were, the experiences of Native Americans and blacks are not comparable, argues the Japanese-American Citizens League. Native Americans "suffered a series of broken treaties between nations," it says, while blacks taken into slavery were victims of free enterprise rather than government policy.

The internees' experience was "unique" the league says, in that "Only in the case of the Japanese-Americans was there a total abrogation of constitutional guarantees inflicted against a single group of citizens solely on the basis of race."

Whatever merit there is to this argument will be decided by Congress. According to the Japanese-American Citizens League, most internees see the money not only as compensation but as a way to add force to an apology.

"If we're the country we claim to be," said Nakahata, "then we have to do something."

"You can't just say you're sorry because that's just words."



Clockwise from top left:
Japanese girl in Los Angeles awaits evacuation to assembly camp. Examiner newstand at 14th and Broadway streets in Oakland eight days after President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066. Internees were temporarily housed in remodeled horse stalls at Tanforan Racetrack, south of San Francisco. Internees eat dinner together in detention camp. Photographs from the collection of Dr. Ray Ferguson.

Letters

\$20 ticket

Editor,

Last week I drove around SF State's parking complex for 20 minutes looking for a parking space. No such luck. After paying 50 cents, I parked off-campus and was furious. A few days later, same scenario, only this time, because no spots were available, myself and four other drivers parked in the spots with painted white slashes across them, which have not been marked by a sign saying no parking. I received a \$20 ticket.

I am irate because the university sells more parking passes than it has spaces available for, because to petition my ticket I have to go downtown, because I have to pay \$20 to park in a nonexistent 50 cent spot.

Three suggestions:

- Sell parking passes only for the number of spaces available.
- Make the areas painted with white slashes into parking spots or clearly mark them no parking zones.
- Establish a place on-campus where tickets given by SF State police can be appealed on campus.

Lori Callies

Monopoly

Editor,

Regarding the debate over the Lobby Shop's right to sell food: seems to me the other vendors (like Sassafrass) who are so upset over a little competition are being contradictory. They're all in favor of free enterprise when they can make high profits, but as soon as a rival sets up shop they're screaming for strong centralized monopoly controls.

Those other vendors should be reminded that they're here for the benefit of the campus community. If they want our business, let 'em lower their prices. It's the American Way.

Steven Heimoff

Playboy

Editor,

My answer (to Karen Jeffries' anti-Playboy editorial) is that Playboy magazine makes me angry. Playboy's publisher, Hugh Hefner, publishes his foul rag degrading women merely as a means to put money in his own pockets.

The profit motive places Playboy into the greedy "Play for Pay" category of the filthy rich.

Marjorie Martin

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AUCTION

OCTOBER 17th, 18th VIEWING:

Mon.-Tues. 10am-4pm

CARPET SQUARE-Basement Level

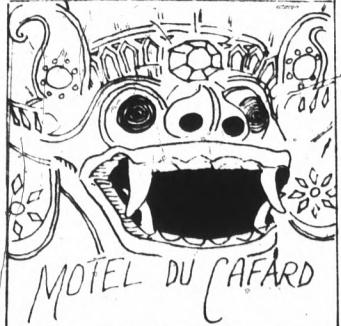
SILENT BIDDING
Tuesday, Oct. 18th 4pm

ALL BIDS FINAL

ITEMS:

- Chinaware
- T.V. MONITORS
- RUGS
- VACUUM CLEANERS

STUDENT UNION



Pipeline — No bilingual ballots

By Peter Brennan

have all learn the same language, problems can evolve over a period of time.

Bilingual ballots, however, seem to encourage the opposite — it's not necessary to learn the same language.

Proposition O is a San Francisco measure in next month's election which calls for the federal repeal of bilingual ballots. Even if it passes however, it would have little practical effect, as it only requires the city to officially "urge" a repeal.

That's too bad. Bilingual ballots are not only a waste of money, they seem to promise people the wrong thing.

What do people expect when they move to the United States? To be able to continue speaking a foreign language without bothering to learn more about their adopted country?

Those in favor of bilingual ballots say many U.S. citizens who are not fluent in English are just as concerned about their community and country as others are.

That's contradictory. How can people be concerned about their community and their country when they cannot even read a newspaper or listen to the radio or a political speech? People who really care about the issues affecting this country must know English in order to understand for themselves.

Opponents of Proposition O say the

measure denies citizens a basic right.

But the proposition backs up the standard the Americans have established to become a citizen — which is needed to vote.

Among the requirements to become a citizen, a person must demonstrate a basic understanding of the English language, including the ability to read, write and speak.

It would seem to me that those who need the ballots the most are not even eligible to vote.

But some say voter pamphlets exceed college level reading levels. If that's true, then the majority of Americans do not know what they are voting for because the majority cannot read on a college level. And why the hell are people voting when they don't understand?

But it's not true because for the last seven years, there has been a ballot simplification committee that writes the ballot measures in "fifth-grade English."

A letter writer to Phoenix a few weeks ago said that many people want to learn English but cannot because of long waiting lines for English classes.

The letter writer overlooked one fact: although classes help, they are not necessary to learn spoken or written English. Hanging out in the streets or

picking up English books from a book store or library can be just as helpful.

Some claim opponents of bilingual ballots are racists, out to keep minorities from voting. That's absurd. They forget to mention that for many years, Italians, Germans, Spaniards, Russians, Japanese, and so on, all had to learn English. You might say they were all also discriminated against for being forced to learn English.

Opponents of bilingual ballots aren't saying U.S. citizens who happen to have Chinese or Mexican heritage cannot vote. They are saying that the English language is a unifying force in this country. It helps people understand each other.

When people don't learn the language of where they live, it tends to make them withdraw and keep to themselves in their own little community. This keeps them out of the mainstream and makes it harder to move up economically and socially.

It's difficult enough for people who speak English to understand each other. When the fact that someone cannot even speak the language is added, even more misunderstandings occur.

To keep those misunderstandings to a minimum, Americans should think of emphasizing one language for this country.

RIDE THE RED.
Watch for information on the next
Killian's Red Party...

KILLIAN'S RED

Have to be
a cyclist

By Valeri Mihmanovich

It seems that more and more bicyclists and joggers are being run off the road these days by inconsiderate drivers.

A fellow bicyclist recently gave me advice on how to deal with motorists who bike-ride. "Just stay out of their way, ignore them if they try to shove you out of the bike lane, but beat them with your bicycle pump when you catch them at the stoplight."

Once while running I tried to kick a car that ran me onto a lawn—but my foot made contact with a lawn sprinkler instead of the car. Needless to say, the driver must have had a good laugh as I literally soaked in rage.

Before I became interested in bicycling, I too, while driving, hated the intrusion of cyclists in the traffic lane. It was a pain watching out for those who deviated from their sacred bike lane. Now as an avid bicyclist, I understand that it is a few callous motorists who have a bad reputation to the majority of considerate drivers.

It is easy to spot the rude drivers who slow down to wait for me to cross the street before speeding up to cut off. These are the people who should be made to understand the inconvenience of getting in and out of toe-clips when forced to make frantic stops for some pushy motorist who requires a speed of 80 mph and half the bike lane to make a turn.

I think a bicyclist's favorite person is especially that of a woman biker, is the nerve-jarring yells, honks, hoots, and whistles of an obnoxious and mercenary driver. Is it a joy to watch someone jump from their bike seat and into the bushes with fright? I always reassure myself by concluding that the motorist must be fat and lazy, otherwise he would be a jogger or cyclist and abstain from that awful deviousness.

The SUGB (Student Union of the GBC) decided what could be done. The SUGB is a valuable shop is a valuable shop should not be

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Opinion

Editorial

Save our 7-11

THE STUDENT UNION GOVERNING BOARD last week proposed a lease to Franciscan shops which asked for 11 percent of the Lobby shop's gross sales. Rich Nelson, chairman of the Franciscan Shop's board of directors, maintained that anything above 6 percent would put the Lobby shop in the red. Eventually this would force SF State's only convenience store to close permanent-

The SUGB's proposal is unfair and unreasonable. The Lobby Shop, which many view as a mini 7-11, is the only place on campus where students can grab a quick snack, purchase a magazine or newspaper, or find necessary toiletries. To force the shop to close would deny students a quick and convenient service.

All other Student Union vendors, most notably SUGB, pay the SUGB a minimum of 11 percent of their gross revenue, so the argument is that the Lobby Shop should donate the same. The vendors are food services, and all food services are required to pay this amount.

HOWEVER, THE LOBBY SHOP should not fall into the category of "food service," regardless of the governing board's stance. It does not prepare meals, nor does it provide tables and chairs for students to sit, relax and enjoy the comfort of macking on granola bars and chocolate chip cookies. The Lobby Shop is a retail store, selling nickel-and-dime items that are packaged, canned or already produced.

The SUGB should reconsider its proposal and decide what constitutes a food service. The Lobby Shop is a valuable commodity on this campus and should not be forced to close.

The race is on

Recent weeks have revealed an arms buildup in several "sensitive areas" that brings the world a serious step closer to armed conflict.

The United States is on the verge of installing cruise and Pershing II missiles in NATO nations, with the weapons pointed at the Soviet Union. The first missiles will be installed in December. Naturally, the Kremlin has taken a "Cuban-missile-crisis" attitude towards the proposed missile sites and can be expected to react by furthering the arms race.

France is selling French-made Exocet missiles to Argentina in the Falkland Islands war — to Iraq, which is likely to use these weapons against Iran. The Iranian government, embroiled in a four-year war with Iraq, has threatened to "stop" the flow of oil in the Persian Gulf if Iraq uses its newly acquired weapons.

The Soviets recently lent Soviet-made SS-20 and SAM-5 missiles to Syria, an unfriendly neighbor of Israel. The SS-20 missiles, armed with conventional warheads, are the most accurate missiles available to an enemy of the Israeli people.

Few periods in recent history have revealed such an increase in the conventional and nuclear arms race — all without thought of the possible repercussions of these actions — as these recent weeks have.

Positioning weapons in sensitive areas such as the Middle East and near the Soviet Union's borders and then "expecting" these weapons not to be used is ridiculous. Any use of these weapons will undoubtedly invite a retaliation that could escalate into a serious confrontation.

Some sort of "Sensitive Areas" treaty must be drawn up. An agreement between all the weapon-producing nations must be reached that prohibits arms sales to belligerent Third World nations such as Syria and Iraq.

And, just as the Soviet Union pulled back its missiles from Cuba in 1962, the United States should cancel deployment of the more accurate and deadly weapons now proposed for Western Europe that will be dangerously too close to the Soviet border and a bleak future.

PHOENIX

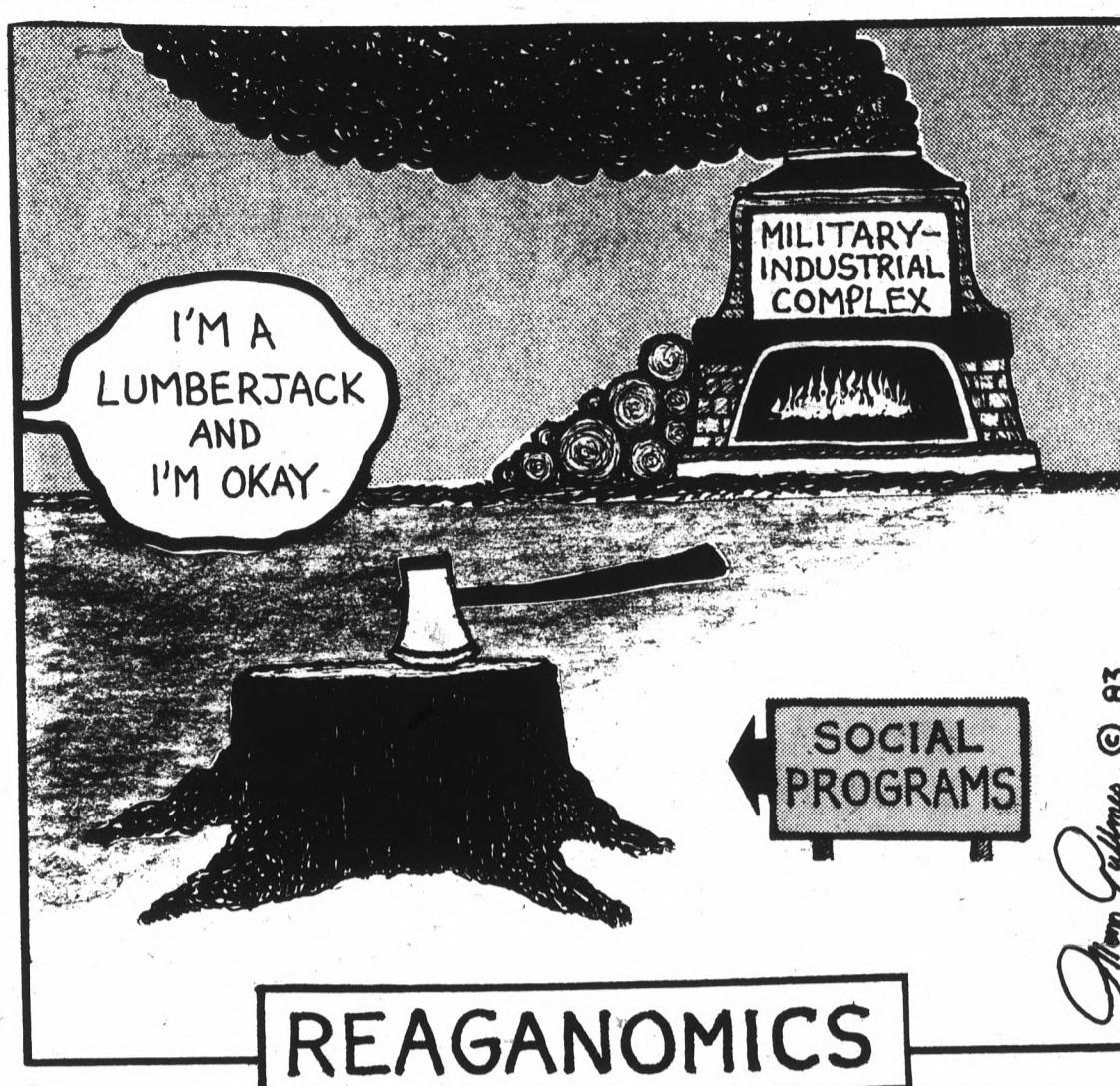
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KAL 007: salvaging the debris

By Devra Noily and Daniel Galpern

On October 7, a New York Times lead article reported the results of investigations recently completed by U.S. intelligence specialists on the shooting down of Korean Air Lines flight 7, which had traversed sensitive Soviet airspace.

According to the Times, after reviewing "all available evidence," the experts have found "no indication that Soviet air defense personnel knew it was a commercial plane before the attack." And because the Soviet interceptor never flew parallel to the KAL 747, there was no opportunity for the Soviet pilot himself to recognize the distinctive 747 silhouette which the U.S. claimed had made impossible a Soviet misidentification of the aircraft.

Surprisingly, many important factors leading to conclusions which should have undermined those initially adopted by the Reagan Administration were available to the White House within days of the tragedy. On Sept. 6, for instance, it was revealed the Soviets did indeed issue warning shots at the jetliner. Therefore, the United States had prematurely claimed the Soviet attack was without warning.

And by Sept. 12, it turns out, U.S. intelligence experts had concluded that the Soviet SU-15 was below, and not parallel to, the South Korean plane and so did not note its distinctive shape. Yet Secretary of State George Schultz had already proclaimed that the Soviets could not have mistaken the identity of the plane, that there could be "no excuse" and that there existed "no explanation whatever for shooting down an unarmed commercial airliner." Similarly quick to condemn was President Reagan, who by Sept. 2 had already labelled the Soviet attack as a "crime against humanity," an act of "wanton violence," and evidence of Soviet "inhuman brutality."

Not surprisingly, the United States has kept a low profile as new facts regarding the incident have materialized, claiming, "We don't talk about intelligence or intelligence reporting."

But recent information leaks have driven the administration to insist that these new findings do not alter the condemnation of the Soviets' decision to shoot the plane down before making a positive identification.

There is some merit to this view. If the Soviets had erred on the side of caution on Sept. 1, the lives of hundreds of innocent people would have been spared. Such a conservative approach to potentially explosive international incidents is precisely what must be demanded of all nations of whatever political persuasion. So it is right to condemn the wasting of the KAL airliner. But a thorough understanding of the incident is only possible if we also explore the implications for the Soviets — given the current global political climate — of adopting this more cautious, less paranoid policy.

If the aircraft had in fact been a U.S. reconnaissance plane, then in opting for the "cautious" policy, the Soviets would have risked allowing the United States to gain — with impunity — sensitive information about military operations at nearby Soviet installations. The Soviets are fully cognizant of the fact that military and political leaders — in keeping with the

prevailing tide of current political analysis — would have labeled such an event as a clear indication of Soviet impotence in protecting their territory and in repelling invasions of their airspace. In weighing this option, the Soviets may have feared "sending the world a signal of Soviet weakness."

This kind of analysis, which is manifest in the rhetoric on both sides, East and West, makes it impossible for a government to handle a delicate situation with caution and wisdom, while at the same time retaining the image of "strength" that it thinks the rest of the world will respect. It is especially hypocritical then for the United States to so forcefully condemn the Soviets for adopting this "paranoid" policy while at the same time employing that policy with a determination unmatched by other U.S. administrations of recent memory.

This administration is convinced that it is only by impressing our adversaries with U.S. military might and the willingness to use it that we can safeguard our security and bring peace to this world. And yet this is precisely the posture the Soviets assumed when faced with what we now know was an unidentified aircraft flying over strategic military installations within hours of Soviet identification of a U.S. RC-135 in the area. The policy which Reagan insists is the only way to peace is the selfsame policy which killed the 269 passengers of KAL flight 7. It is a policy which, if pursued by both superpowers as it is now, can lead to the destruction of human civilization by human beings in a nuclear holocaust.

While the facts of the KAL tragedy continue to emerge, world events have already been shaped by premature accusations whose substance has dissolved, but whose effects remain in the form of heightened international tensions and worsened East-West relations. Moreover, the United States' denunciation of the Soviets' handling of the incident must be viewed also as a denunciation of the administration's own view of how to handle tense international situations.

Perhaps, however, as the KAL tragedy fades from our view and is replaced by new and critical happenings in a fragile and dangerous time, we can pull something out of these considerations whose relevance will extend beyond the event itself. We can examine the posture and behavior of both the United States and the Soviet Union, and both superpowers' condemnation of such behavior on the part of the other. Both are right to condemn it and wrong to engage in it. For it is the kind of behavior appropriate for spoiled children, but not for powerful nations which hold the delicate fate of human civilization in their hands.

Seldom has humanity known a time that cried out more urgently for wisdom, reason, and moral maturity than our own. Perhaps both we and the Soviets can recognize our own narrowness of purpose reflected in those whom we call our enemies. Only then can we pull ourselves back from the brink of global destruction, and look to the vision of a peaceful planet where life receives the respect and dignity we know it deserves.

It is also important that the U.S. government does not ignore the problems of Third World hotspots. The United States and the United Nations must attempt to mediate all international disputes before they escalate into fullscale war.

Maintaining the peace is more critical now than in any previous period because of the horrendous consequences of sophisticated conventional and nuclear warfare.

We must be prepared for the dangerous events yet to come.

Energy crisis solved Solar Tacos to the rescue

By Alex Neill

It was lunchtime the other day and, looking for something quick and simple to eat, I spotted an item called a "Solar Taco." What the heck was a solar taco? Would it heat the room? Would it power a car around town if placed on the dashboard? Would it generate its own hot sauce? I had to have one.

It cost \$1.75 for a taco you could fit in your shirt pocket, but that's a small price for the latest in alternative energy technology. I rushed outside and put it on a table in the sun. While waiting for the taco to do its stuff, I read the label that came with it. Besides a list of ingredients, there was a couple of paragraphs that told everything you always wanted to know about solar tacos but were afraid to ask.

It began: "The attuned and balanced unit of body, mind and spirit works toward a fuller realization of itself. In regard to health, it is simply realized that our bodies are the food we eat transformed." Nothing new here, just an est-like way of saying you are what you eat.

It continued, "an attuned and balanced life-loving being is attracted to foods full of Life." Oh wow — peace, love, karma sutra oil and old Volkswagens.

Then, "The LIVE food nourishes a more ALIVE and energetic state of well-being which is our natural heritage if we so choose."

The live food! AAAGGGHHH! I'll take my food dead, thank you. Dead, dead, dead — not even unconscious —

dead. The thought of eating "live" food is all but appetizing. Can you imagine eating live oysters? Live liver? Live rock cod? Waiter, make that order extra-dead, please.

It turns out "live" food means food grown in the sun, in other words, vegetables. Still, "live" vegetables is not appealing — it conjures up images of crawling sprouts and slithering spinach. Waiter, make sure the vegetables are good and dead one.

The spiel is signed "Nicholas and Peter," no last names given. There is nothing wrong with the personal touch, but somehow it seems Nicholas and Peter are using it as a marketing approach. Tapping the earth-conscious, one might say. Probably the only thing earthy about Nicholas and Peter is their love for things green, especially if it has a picture of a U.S. president on it.

After about 15 minutes the solar taco had done nothing and I was getting kind of hungry, so I ate it. It was about three quarters alfalfa sprouts. Eating alfalfa sprouts is like munching on lawn clippings. It's also cheap taco filler for Nicholas and Peter.

After finishing the solar taco, I didn't feel particularly like an attuned and balanced unit of body, mind and spirit working toward a fuller realization of myself. I felt like I needed a Coke to wash it down.

Nutritionally, I don't think I got anything extra out of the Solar Taco. But, I did get a column out of it. Thanks Nick and Peter.

Nuclear attack is imminent

By Tim Donohue

The greatest fear of a nuclear holocaust should come from Third World nations and terrorist groups and not from the Soviet Union.

The possibility of an attack between two unfriendly Third World nations is increasing as more and more nations acquire the Bomb. By the year 2,000, almost any nation that wants nuclear weapons will be able to obtain them — Third World nations are breaking the barriers of nuclear technology and restricted nuclear resources.

The United States and the NATO alliance, however, are poised for a Russian attack that is extremely unlikely. We must become more and more aware and prepare for a Third World or terrorist instigate nuclear holocaust — as it is far more likely that a politically unstable Third World country may use a nuclear weapon to obliterate an enemy nation or a crazed terrorist group may seize a nuclear warhead to further its cause than it is that the Soviets will launch a nuclear attack.

According to the New York Times, these nations will have the technology to build the Bomb by 1987: Israel, South Africa, Egypt, Pakistan and East Germany as well as 22 other Third World nations.

The New York Times also predicted in 1977 that Iran would have nuclear weapons by 1987. But the change in Iran's leadership halted the possibility of Iran constructing the Bomb in the near future. Few nations would be foolish enough to give Khomeini the necessary materials and technology.

But what if Khomeini had seized power after the Shah obtained nuclear warheads? Could the Ayatollah justify nuking the U.S. fleet in the Persian Gulf, or bombing Bagdad or Tel Aviv? After all, it is Khomeini's duty to rid the world of Satan. Godless Iraq and Satan America would be blown away and the world would be safe for Islam. Khomeini's dream?

If the Middle East is a hot spot today, just wait until some of the Arab nations and Israel get the Bomb. With the overflow of political instability in that region, it is only a matter of time before a leader can justify in his mind the use of a nuclear weapon — "Israel must die!" or "Israel must strike first to protect itself."

What if Idi Amin, ex-dictator of Uganda, had the bomb? He killed and tortured thousands of his own countrymen. Would he have blinked an eye if he ordered the nuking of neighboring and troublesome Tanzania? And if Khadafy of Libya had the bomb? Would the U.S. Navy in the Mediterranean and neighboring Chad be in serious jeopardy?

With worldwide nuclear proliferation on the rise — coupled with a handful of insane Third World dictators — a nuclear disaster may be fast approaching. While Third World nations will never have the nuclear clout to subdue the United States, their aggression can kill millions and possibly draw the United States and the Soviet Union into a nuclear war that neither side can win.

A joint policy or treaty between the United States, the NATO alliance, the USSR, mainland China and the United Nations must be drawn up to handle a nuclear disaster between Third World nations and to prevent the superpowers from being drawn into a nuclear conflict against each other.

If a nuclear attack between Third World nations does occur, action must be swift and extremely forceful in order to prevent further use of nuclear weapons. The best answer would be a joint police action with Soviet, Chinese, NATO, the United Nations and U.S. troops sent in to immobilize the offending Third World government. The "peacekeeping" forces would then establish a temporary "neutral" administrative body to take care of the people's needs in both Third World countries.

A published policy that calls for swift and forceful Soviet, Chinese, NATO, United Nations and American retribution should discourage most ambitious Third World leaders. A cooperative treaty on defense of a Third World nuclear attack would also be a vital step towards improving relations (now at an uncomfortably low level) and strengthening ties between the superpowers.

As an example of how the "Cooperative Treaty on Defense of a Third World Nuclear Attack" would work: If Khomeini had the bomb, and then dropped it on Bagdad or Jerusalem, the Treaty Alliance would have no choice but to capture Iran's central government in a swift move. No nation can make nuclear aggression profitable. Nuclear warfare, because of the obvious grave consequences, must never become a viable tool for settling disputes or attaining imperialistic goals. The nuclear aggressor must be punished severely. The leadership of the aggressing nation, the ones responsible for the nuclear massacre, must be "permanently removed" from power.

If plans are not made to handle this kind of situation: then an unexpected Third World nuclear conflict could become World War III. A treaty alliance between the superpowers is essential for world peace and the avoidance of Third World nuclear conflicts.

It is also important that the U.S. government does not ignore the problems of Third World hotspots. The United States and the United Nations must attempt to mediate all international disputes before they escalate into fullscale war.

Maintaining the peace is more critical now than in any previous period because of the horrendous consequences of sophisticated conventional and nuclear warfare.

We must be prepared for the dangerous events yet to come.

Predictions

• The average life expectancy of a new-born baby is not the 75 years that medical specialists estimate — most babies born today in the United States will live to be over 100. Some children will live perhaps 150 years as future medical technology will make it extremely difficult to die.

• Bionics will become a reality between the next 25 and 50 years — lost limbs will be restored, blindness will be completely cured and those who suffer from heart disease will be saved by bionic hearts. Of course, this future will be reserved for those who can afford it.

• The death penalty will be totally outlawed within the next 25 years. The recent rise in public sentiment for reinstating the death penalty is only a temporary reaction to the frightening crime wave hitting this nation. Society will eventually rule that the death penalty is cruel and inhumane punishment and is not suitable for the social advancement favoring this nation in the year 2000.

• Guns will be outlawed by the year 2025. Other less deadly weapons will replace the weapons killing 10,000 Americans each year.

• The United States will close its borders within the next 10 years (with a few exceptions) to immigrants — this in reaction to the population growth within this nation and the severe population crisis to strike many overpopulated Third World nations in the near future.

U.S. support kindles war

By Roberto Padilla II

U.S. involvement in Nicaragua represents the most extensive American covert operation since Vietnam which has produced concern that the United States may be headed towards a repeat performance of our Southeast Asia role.

"Quite clearly Ronald Reagan is a man who thinks unrest in the Third World is caused by Soviet activity, and the only way to stop it is with the use of guns," said Marshal Windmiller, professor of International Relations at SF State.

The CIA supports rebel groups who are fighting a two-front war against the Sandinistas: the 8,000 troops of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) operating out of Honduras, and the 1,500-man Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) in Costa Rica.

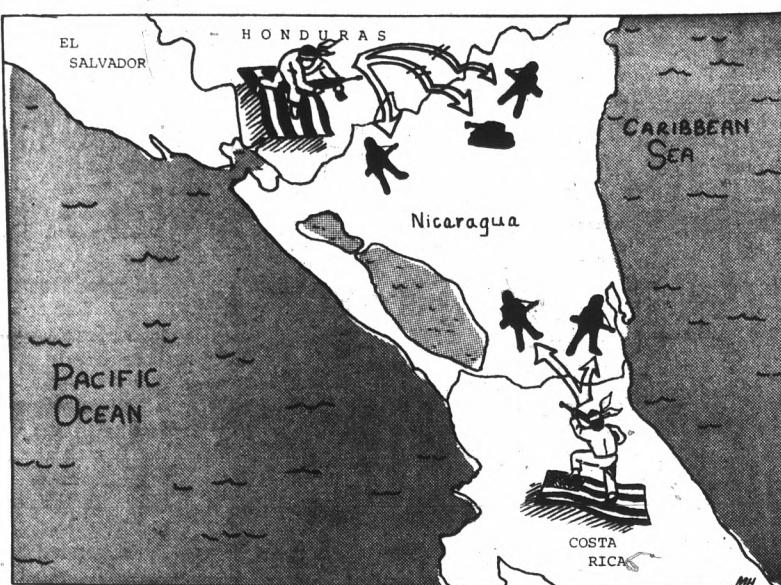
In 1982 the rebels received \$19 million in military aid. This year the proposed package is \$80 million and is designed to halt the shipment of Soviet arms to Central America. The Reagan administration sees covert operations against Nicaragua as an essential step towards achieving this end.

"I don't think they (the Reagan administration) can overthrow the Sandinistas by covert force alone," said Windmiller, who felt the CIA is attempting to provoke a regional war.

A war against Nicaragua will not be an easy affair because the Nicaraguan army of 60,000 is the largest in the region. Despite this, the Sandinistas plan to increase it to 200,000. Airfields in the tiny country of 2.7 million have been revamped to accommodate MIG-23 fighters. This, coupled with the arrival of 25 T-54 and T-55 Soviet-built tanks gives the Nicaraguan army a definite fighting edge in Central America.

Despite the buildup, Contra (rebel) forces into Nicaragua this year have claimed the lives of 600 Sandinista soldiers, 22 civilians and caused an estimated \$50 million in damage.

"Nicaragua will not be successful operation unless they (the rebels) have the support of the indigenous population," said Lt. Col. Thomas Mitchell, Commander of the Airforce Reserve Of-



American-supported rebels operate in Nicaragua.

ficer Training Corp (ROTC) program

Mitchell, who bitterly opposed communism in the Western Hemisphere, said, "The Domino Theory, with regards to this country, is a bit trite and overused."

Reagan's policy of containment has attracted more concern in Central America than the spread of communism. The Contadora group, composed of the presidents of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama, has repeatedly called for dialogue to end the conflicts and halt militarization in the region. The Nicaraguan junta coordinator, Daniel Saavedra, supports Contadora and negotiations through multilateral talks.

To keep pace with Nicaragua's expanding armed forces, the Reagan administration has increased arms shipments to Costa Rica and Honduras. Military assistance to Honduras more than tripled between 1981-82, rising from \$8.9 million to \$31.3 million, much of the increase coming from \$21 million worth of improvements on four Honduran airfields to make them accessible to U.S. military aircraft. In Costa Rica

the figure of U.S. aid increased from zero to \$2.1 million.

"Reagan's building Honduras into a base for military operations in Central America," said Windmiller, adding the covert war was designed to provoke a military response from Nicaragua that would allow the U.S. to intervene under the Rio Treaty.

The treaty, signed in 1948, was designed "to prevent and repel threats and acts of aggression against any of the countries of America."

Mitchell maintains Reagan would not involve the United States in a war in Central America because of the lessons learned from Vietnam.

"The main U.S. policy should be to reinforce and establish democratic principles," said Mitchell. Latin American countries do not represent those ideals, he said.

Since Oct. 7, 1981 the U.S. has conducted six military maneuvers in Central America. The latest, dubbed "Big Pine II," involves 4,000 U.S. combat troops.

"Reagan thinks Managua is Hanoi," said Windmiller, calling Reagan's policy "19th century imperialism."

Four-unit courses approved by AS

Students may soon have to squeeze more four-unit courses into their class schedules. But the Academic Senate and others will ensure they don't face too many problems, according to Richard Giardina, associate provost for Academic Programs.

The Academic Senate Tuesday lifted a moratorium which prevented the conversion of three-unit courses to four-unit courses. If President Chia Wei Woo signs the measure, students may soon at-

tend two-hour courses that meet twice a week and four-hour courses that meet once a week.

But the Academic Senate, provost's office and other groups required to approve such conversions under the measure will first consider the impact on classroom space, curricula and faculty and students, according to Giardina.

He said the proposal to lift the moratorium is in response to occasional requests for four-unit courses over the last few years.

"Departments will have to show what impact conversions will have on student's schedules," he said. If the

change causes too much problem, it will not be approved.

Department demand for four-unit courses is not particularly heavy, according to Giardina.

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"It was felt it was about time for the senate to develop some policy guidelines," he said.

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Wheelchair user beats difficulties

By Deidre Harrison

programs need improvement.

Cindy Kolb's wheelchair is almost bigger than she is. But the mechanized metal chair never dominates her. Her face is the focal point of her personality, encompassing the movement and expression her body is no longer able to achieve. Her green eyes gesture; her smile skips.

Kolb has a neurological condition which causes muscle deterioration. At birth, doctors predicted she would not live past age 5. At 9, she stepped into the wheelchair that would transport her for the rest of her life.

Kolb has been the director of the SF State Disabled Student Services office since 1981. Long brown hair frames her unlined face. She looks younger than her 33 years.

"For me, there will always be times when having a disability is more difficult to manage than other times. It's a life experience that I don't think is any different in its impact than divorce or death."

DSS has a staff of six and an annual budget of approximately \$200,000. Last semester, 303 disabled students used its services.

"Our office works with students to develop skills to manage school and to manage their disability. We work with students, we don't try to just give services. We involve the students in the process of coordinating resources. We are allies for the students, advocates. We are educators for the university and the community," said Kolb.

As director, Kolb's responsibilities range from understanding the concerns of the individual student to developing programs that benefit all disabled students. The immensity of this task is not immediately apparent. Each student she works with has a different disability, ranging from impaired eyesight to learning difficulties.

Another facet of her responsibilities is understanding current trends in the laws and regulations affecting the disabled.

"She has to know so much," said Jim Phelps, 38-year-old student and wheelchair user. "She has to know what is happening with the students and in the offices of the bureaucrats."

Kolb said the most important issue facing disabled students is accessibility.

Both the physical accessibility of buildings and the academic accessibility of

Because the opportunities for disabled people were few in the early '70s, Kolb moved across the country to pursue her ambitions. Kolb stayed at Southern Illinois University to receive her bachelor's degree in psychology and her master's degree in rehabilitation counseling, but moved to Kent State, Ohio for her doctorate. Her first job was at Wayne State University in Michigan, and then in 1981, she came to California to direct the SF State Disabled Students Services office.

Job opportunities were also limited. She had been told early in her college

years that there were only two possible careers for her: speech therapist or remedial reading teacher.

"Those were two careers I could pursue at home. The thinking was I would stay at home for the rest of my life," said Kolb.

In 1981, an agreement had just been reached at the state level that transferred financial responsibility for many of the disabled student programs back to the universities. The program most endangered was the reader program, in which students were paid to read school material to visually impaired students. The state had been paying the costs of this program, and now the university, already strapped by Proposition 13 cutbacks, was to assume the costs.

"We have the largest number of visually impaired students in the CSU system here on our campus. Needless to say, they were a little concerned about what would happen to reader services."

Kolb helped develop a program that allowed students to volunteer as readers and receive school credit.

Visually impaired students, as well as other handicapped students, grew to know and trust Kolb.

"A lot of things have improved since she has been here," said Phelps, also accessibility consultant for DSS.

"Budget problems have had adverse effects on the delivery of services, but she's handled it admirably."

One of Kolb's recent accomplishments is a series of workshops, held on campus, called "Awareness and Action - '83."

DSS offers the workshops every two weeks. They cover topics such as independent living, disabled women and minorities and the deaf community.

"I'm not very big, I'm soft-spoken," Kolb said. "People tend to come up to me and pat me on the head. I had to learn about personal power."



Cindy Kolb.

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Double Ten' celebration honors China's republic

By Alex Neill

The boom of bass drums echoed off the storefronts, cymbals clashed, bells rang and hundreds of firecrackers exploded in rapid-fire bursts. A crowd of more than 6,000 people, already tightly pressed in the narrow Chinatown streets, squeezed together even tighter to make room for the dragons dancing in the room.

The "Double Ten" parade, held Monday night in celebration of the 72nd anniversary of the founding of the Republic of China, was the occasion.

On the tenth day of the tenth month in 1911, revolutionary forces overthrew the Manchu empire in China, ending the nearly 3,000-year-long rule of the Ch'ing imperial dynasty and established the first Republic in Asia. Sun Yat-sen, leader of the revolutionary forces was elected the first president of the Republic of China.

"Sun Yat-sen is to the Republic of China as George Washington is to America," said Sun Moon, the elderly grandson of Sun Yat-sen. Sun Moon traveled from Taiwan to participate in the celebration.

Since 1949 when the Chinese Communists drove Chiang Kai-shek and his armies, along with two million refugees, out of mainland China, Taiwan has been the seat of the Republic of China, also known as Nationalist China.

The "Double Ten" parade was as much a denunciation of Communism as it was a celebration of the founding of the Republic of China.

Among the many organizations that marched in the parade were the Anti-Communist League and the Chinatown chapter of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

At one point, the parade halted in front of the reviewing stand on Grant

Avenue, between Washington and Jackson streets, as the crowd sang the anthem of the Republic of China.

When the crowd finished singing, it broke into a cheer and started chanting "No communism. No communism. No communism," while waving flags of the Republic of China.

"We are here because we love free China," said Hugh H. O'Young, San Francisco director of the Coordination Council for North American Affairs for the Republic of China in Taiwan.

"A lot of Americans want to use (the Communist Chinese) to block the Russians, but they would never do that for Americans," he said.

When the parade was over — the fireworks finished and the costumes put away — a group of Chinese singers and musicians sang and played traditional Chinese music for the crowd. The tourists left.



Two dragon-dancers prepare for the "Double Ten" parade.

McCarthy to speak

By Bruce Siegel

Lt. Gov. Leo McCarthy, former California State assemblyman and San Francisco supervisor, will speak Friday with SF State President Chia Wei Woo, the Associated Students and representatives from the campus newspapers.

According to Lou Morton, McCarthy's press secretary, as a trustee of the California State University system, McCarthy is active in educational issues. McCarthy's visit was described by Morton as a "courtesy call," to "find out about the concerns of students and faculty."

Derek Gilliam, Associated Students president, said, "I don't have any idea why (McCarthy) is coming here." But Gilliam said he plans to question McCarthy on a proposed 6 percent oil severance tax which, according to Gilliam, could generate up to \$450 million from California's oil industry. Gilliam said if the tax is imposed and if the funds generated from the tax are channeled to the CSU and University of California systems, it would make up for Gov. George Deukmejian's \$395.8 million cut in state and community college budgets.

McCarthy, born in Auckland, New Zealand, graduated from the University of San Francisco and earned his law degree from San Francisco Law School. He served with the Strategic Air Command during the Korean War.

Planes ban

Businessmen such as traveling salesmen and journalists find briefcase-sized, battery-operated computers invaluable in their fast-paced, information-era professions. But a half dozen airlines now ban the use of these pint-sized computers while in flight.

PSA, Eastern, Continental, United, Western and American airlines prohibit the use of the four-pound computers for fear they will interfere with air communication frequencies.



Indecent exposure at a glance

By Roberto Padilla II

entire body, while men tend to emphasize the genitals.

Van Orden, who attended Rice University in Texas, recalled the exploits of a flasher there called "Jack the Zipper," who would stalk the library in search of his favorite prey, young women who studied alone.

"Most of the time the flashers are fairly harmless," said Van Orden, who

could not recall if "Jack" was ever caught.

Although indecent exposure is a witnessed crime, DPS has only made three arrests in eight cases. One was an SF State student.

"My experience is that they expose themselves and run, which cuts down on the arrest rate," said Wible.

According to Haikal, the library staff encourages students not to apprehend the flashers, citing personal safety as the main reason.

DPS and the library have worked on a system to deal with indecent exposure when it occurs. First, the victim gives DPS a description of the assailant over the phone.

"We want the first hand information, because it is more accurate," said Wible.

Then DPS officers rushed to the library where they monitor the entrance.

According to Haikal, it is easy for the assailant to exit the library by getting lost in the crowd, where as many as 700 to 800 people may pass through the doors during a peak two-hour period.

According to Wible, persons convicted of indecent exposure are usually put on probation, because "it is generally non-violent and is more or less a moral crime against humanity."

Areas still need wheelchair modification

By Orlando Velez

use them, Cham said. But there are a few places that could use some changes. The counters in the Student Union cafeteria would be a good place to start, said Cham.

Other than that one complaint, Cham, a junior and an interior design major, said, "I feel completely independent on this campus."

On Aug. 12, 1968, Congress passed the Architectural Barriers Act which directs the federal government to make certain federally owned, leased or funded buildings and facilities are accessible to physically disabled persons. A federally funded facility, such as SF State, covered by the act at least must

meet the federal minimum standards for access.

For example, at least one main entrance in each facility must be level with the street or have a ramp. The doorways in restrooms must be wide enough to permit a wheelchair to enter. Elevators must also be accessible to wheelchairs.

Five years later, Congress passed the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Under section 502 of the act, Congress created the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board to enforce the 1968 law.

SF State complies technically with the act of 1968, but as a practical matter some facilities are still inaccessible to

disabled persons, said Dean Parnell, the university's building coordinator.

Parnell cited the Creative Arts building as an example. It has an elevator so it meets the federal regulations. However, it is a freight elevator with doors that close vertically. This kind of elevator is dangerous for unaccompanied wheelchair users to operate, Parnell said, because the doors can close on top of them if they don't get out in time.

There are three restrooms on campus that are completely accessible to wheelchair users, Parnell said. The Student Health Center, the basement of the library and the gym each have one.

CLASSIFIEDS

TYPING

WORD PROCESSING, Manuscripts, Term Papers, Resumes, Reasonable Prices. Larry Di Rocco, 864-2839.

EMPLOYMENT

Wanted: Chinese-speaking business or accounting students to volunteer for VITA Tax Program in Chinatown. Call Ron Chun, after 7 pm, 387-0434.

Instructor seeking student with sales background for p.t. employment to sell established medical Spanish course to SF health facilities. Send C.V. & 3 references to Bay Guardian Box 319F.

Volunteers to TEACH students English in Chinatown. Bilingual and experience not needed. Call 982-0615.

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GROUP THERAPY for women with EATING PROBLEMS: Bingers and Anorexics: ongoing; in San Francisco; weekday evenings; insurance accepted. Call PATRICIA JANE STAMM, M.D. 826-3136; psychiatrist specializing in eating disorders.

Loose weight/Gain vitality/improve HEALTH. Herbal Nutrition program. Call Glen at 661-1077.

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Faculty member wishes to rent apartment from Feb. 1-May 31, 1984 near Campus. Call (408) 722-4592.

Roommate wanted: Share attractive ParkMered Apartment. Woman only. Oriental student preferred. 334-7150, evenings only.

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To all those Ora-Gammas out there: Congratulations! Thank you for Coming! We are so glad you came! We love you!

E.R.O.S. Educational and Referral Organization for Sexuality offers a safe place to explore and discuss sexual issues. S.U. Mezz 113A, x2457.

Increase your career marketability: attend "The Power of a part-time Job". Seminar by Career Center, 9:10 am, Oct. 19, SU Conf. Rms. A-E.

Job Marketplace/Faire. Get career advise or have mini-interviews with 40+ employers. Wed. Oct. 19, 9:30-2:00, Student Union. All Students Welcome.

Get what you want in a career: see videotape on motivation and success, Oct. 19, 11:00 am, SU Conf. Rm. A.

BOAT DANCE...October 22. Sailing on the "Blue & Gold" from Pier 39. Info and tickets available at Student Union Information Desk. Tickets—\$10.00 per person. Dance sponsored by Phi Sigma Sigma.

Live and study in London and earn SFSU residence credit. Spring "LONDON SEMESTER" meeting Thursday, October 13, 4 pm, HLL 101. Info: 469-1372.

A.S. Accountability Forum to be held on Monday October 17, 1983. Noon to 1:00 pm, Rm. B116, Student Union Basement.

Extension courses you can still ADD: Crime on Film: Thugs, Dicks and Cons, October 21 & 22, one unit. For information call 469-1205.

Information meeting—Multiple Subjects Teaching Credential (Elementary), Wednesday October 19, Education 134, 12:00-1:00.

Attention: Four FREE Art Lessons taught by award-winning instructor. Ten right-handed people who have no previous art background call 832-2668.

Help stop the deployment of Euromissiles. Join the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament Meetings, Mondays, 5:30 pm; Ecumenical House, 19th & Holloway.

Attention: Four FREE Art Lessons taught by award-winning instructor. Ten right-handed people who have no previous art background call 832-2668.

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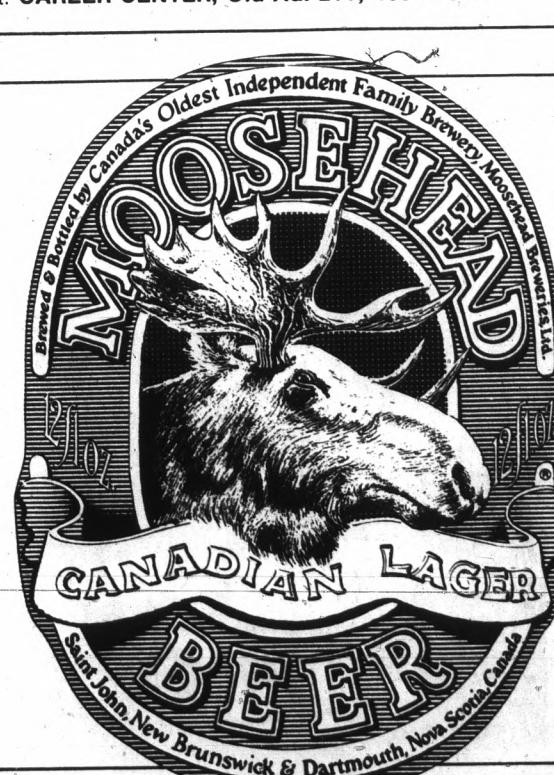
RESUMES REQUIRED. Some employers will be conducting MINI INTERVIEWS for SENIORS.

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19
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THE MOOSE THAT ROARED
Imported Moosehead. Stands head and antlers above the rest.
BRAKE FOR MOOSEHEAD. WHEN YOU DRINK DON'T DRIVE.



Model boats rule at Spreckels Lake

By Teresa Coon

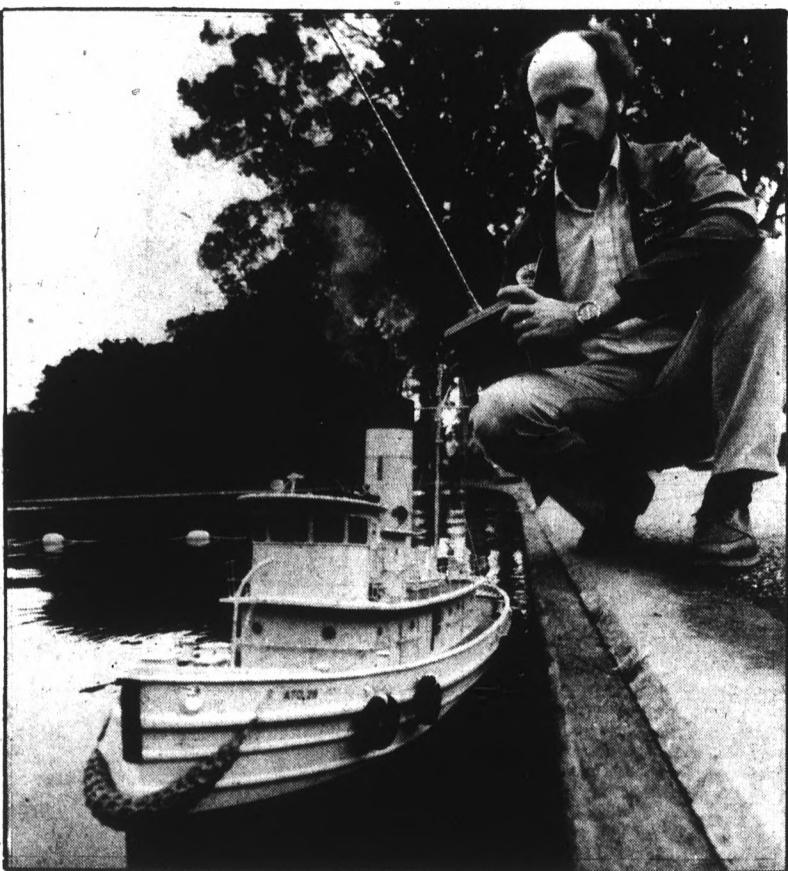
The image of birds flying overhead reflects off the dark black glass-smooth surface of Spreckels Lake. At one end of the lake, members of the San Francisco Model Yacht Club are preparing their steam powered and gas boats for a remote-controlled spin around buoys bobbing on the water, continuing a tradition begun 85 years ago.

The group is a mixture of different ages and social backgrounds. One member is a president of Wells Fargo, another a former city planner, one a fireman and another an electronics worker. The oldest member is 92. A model sailboat he built as a boy to sail on Spreckels Lake is still docked in the clubhouse at the southwest corner of the lake, along with other sailboats dating from 1898 when the club was formed.

The lake was built in 1903 with money donated from the Spreckels Sugar family, and the clubhouse was constructed in 1937 as a Works Progress Administration project. The club's constitution includes the goals of encouraging model yachting, providing healthy outdoor recreation and promoting sociability and a high standard of sportsmanship.

"Our social dynamics are fascinating," said Patrick Kelley, one of several men dressed in a skipper-blue club jacket and a dark blue sailor's cap. "People, it would seem, would have difficulty relating in other social settings but do very well here."

Kelley, who has been a member of the club since 1970 and is an active member in the Grey Panthers, said the club is important because, "It provides physical



At the edge of the lake, Bob Kurtz readies to set sail.

activity as well as the social nutrition many of these people need. They don't sit in a hotel room and shut themselves off from people," he said.

Many members have built their own boats, either from scratch—"setting a

picture of a boat in front of you and just doing it," as one member describes—or from model kits. Although competition is not most important to these people, their excitement is conveyed as they maneuver the intricate, scale-model boats on the obstacle course on the water.

The boats range in size from an eight-inch tugboat to a 17-foot destroyer that the operator sits in to control. Power comes from steam or gas engines. Steam is the most popular. Radio signals control the boats from the shoreline.

Sunday mornings are devoted to the radio-controlled boats, but when the wind comes up in the afternoon, members bring out the free-sailing boats used since the club began.

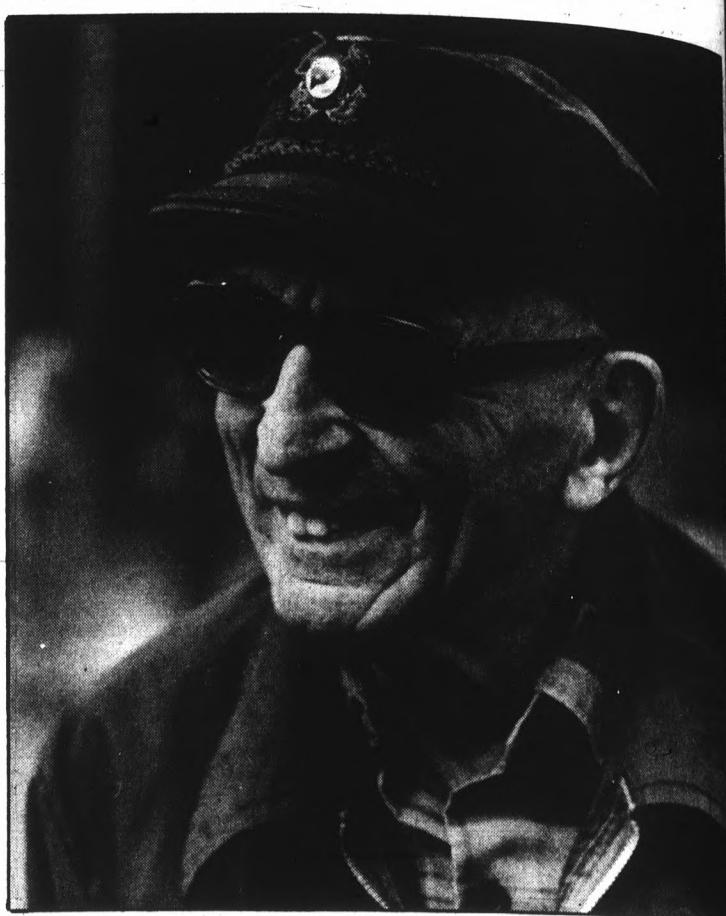
The elegant tall-masted boats are set on course from the north end of the lake and glide smoothly and freely to the south end, where members use long bamboo poles to pull them out, imitating the actions shown in pictures of the original club members.

Bill Hines, born in Golden Gate Park after the 1906 earthquake, has been coming to the lake since he was a child. Kelley calls him "The dean of fine steam boilers," but Hines likes to call himself "The original flower child."

"I used to come out with my wife, but she got bored sitting on a bench waiting for me. She prefers real sailing. But she understands the problems and need to get out from the house. If it weren't for Sunday, we wouldn't know if it was Wednesday or Market Street," he said.

Barry Burch, born and raised in England, brought his model sailing hobby with him when he emigrated in 1924 to attend Stanford University. Burch said that his boat, the most utilitarian among the complicated steam ships and destroyers, "has just come back from the Falkland Islands."

Burch has been known to wade out up to his neck to retrieve a sinking boat.



Barry Burch brought his boat hobby with him from England.

"They think I'm a dog, but I'm not," he confided.

Kelley's boat had just suffered a grievous accident. It fell off the work-bench, he said. Even though he was not sailing that day, he came out to be

of the activity, which includes a social code steeped in tradition.

"When people buy boats, it's done at the other end of the lake, out of sight. And it is quite inappropriate to ask how much you pay for a boat. Whoever does that is very gauche," he said.

Fledgling paper—is it going to last?

By Gordon Sullivan

It is the colorful newspaper, the newspaper that reaches readers via satellite and the newspaper with the weather map.

It is USA Today and as of Sept. 15, it is one year old. But whether the toddler is healthy is hard to say.

Spokesmen in the Arlington, Va. offices, where the "nation's newspaper" is set up and beamed to 21 print sites across the country, say readership is 1.1 million.

The five-day-a-week newspaper is now available in 60 percent of the country, with 70,000 television-shaped vending stands greeting customers on street corners from Boston to San Francisco.

Plans are to expand from 40 to 48 pages, and perhaps even go international with European and Pacific editions.

At the same time, the amount of money the Gannett Corp., owner of the newspaper, has sunk into the operation remains undisclosed.

Readers who praise USA Today call it colorful. They call it easy to follow. They say it gives them what they want.

With a different twist on the same pitch, others fault USA Today for abdicating editorial responsibility.

The paper presents the primacy of packagers and market analysts in a realm where the news judgment of reporters and editors have traditionally prevailed," complained one critic.

Those who buy USA Today regularly are young, according to company spokesmen. They are mobile — 16.8 percent took more than six business trips last year. And they are well off: 20.3 percent enjoy household incomes of more than \$50,000.



An SF State student kicks back as he reads USA Today.

In addition, they include 45 or so customers who buy USA Today in the campus Lobby Shop.

Readers agree USA Today is unique; its writers also say it is out of the ordinary.

San Francisco Bureau Chief Laurie Lynch, who has worked for the Sacramento Bee and papers in Michigan, said, "Before, I was writing for a local audience. Now I'm writing for a national audience. I have to pick and choose stories."

USA Today is intended to supplement, rather than replace, local papers. And that is what it is doing, according to Phil Geyer, a San Francisco Newspaper

Agency employee who says the new kid in town has had "the effect of an ant on an elephant" on San Francisco Chronicle and Examiner circulation.

But Examiner City Editor Steve Cook says the newspaper has had at least one effect on the local product.

"We've been using a good deal more color," said Cook. "And some newspapers have flat-out stolen the weather map."

Not only at SF State have gays begun to think of themselves as a political force.

Recently, the National Gay Task Force and a group of other gay organizations launched "84 and Counting," a drive to register one million gay voters before the 1984 election.

"We're trying to show the strength of the gay voting block in America," said task force member Lance Ringel, who

reduced such violence, he said, the government must become involved in education. "The public must be taught there is a problem," he said, "Because it is not generally publicized in the straight press."

Finally, Ringel said, gays want to change current immigration laws.

"You can be barred from entering the country if you are openly gay or lesbian," he said. "That is something we are certainly trying to change."

However, Kelley said it needn't be an expensive hobby. "For less than \$100 you can buy the steam boiler, and a little engine will cost about \$35. Whatever you want you can put into the hull."

Model kits can be less expensive than the hand-built boats, one of which Kelley put together for around \$16.00.

The club is open to everyone. It meets officially every Sunday for sailing and every Thursday night for a club meeting, but some members come out every day of the week.

Political strength is goal for Gay, Lesbian Alliance

By Gordon Sullivan

On a table in front of the Student Union sit copies of the Bay Area Reporter, a stack of forms, a gray cash box and a scattering of purple buttons with white lettering which ask, "Are you?"

A sign in front reads "Gay and Lesbian Alliance."

"The main reason we have it out is for visibility, and to let people know we're here," said alliance office manager Jeff Baumgartner.

But Baumgartner and others manning the table are also registering voters — about 20 so far this semester.

"It's very important for gay people to vote," Baumgartner said. "Gay people have to exercise political power if we want to change things for our benefit."

Not only at SF State have gays begun to think of themselves as a political force.

Recently, the National Gay Task Force and a group of other gay organizations launched "84 and Counting," a drive to register one million gay voters before the 1984 election.

"We're trying to show the strength of the gay voting block in America," said task force member Lance Ringel, who

works in the organization's New York office.

Gays must demonstrate political strength, Ringel said, to get action on four major issues.

Of primary concern is civil rights. Only in Wisconsin and certain cities with local ordinances are gays protected from discrimination. Elsewhere they can lose jobs and apartments simply for being gay, according to Ringel.

"A lot of people think that can't happen," he said. "Yes it can and does."

In addition, Ringel said gays are concerned about government efforts to find a cure for AIDS, the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. The task force would like the \$40 million annual allocation for AIDS research raised to \$100 million.

A third issue of concern to gays, said Ringel, is anti-gay violence.

To reduce such violence, he said, the government must become involved in education. "The public must be taught there is a problem," he said, "Because it is not generally publicized in the straight press."

Finally, Ringel said, gays want to change current immigration laws.

"You can be barred from entering the country if you are openly gay or lesbian," he said. "That is something we are certainly trying to change."

If one million gay voters can be registered for the 1984 election, gay voters could achieve leverage within major political parties, Ringel said.

Of the two parties, he said, the Democratic party has been most responsive on gay issues.

At the 1976 Democratic Convention, for example, there were four gay delegates. At the 1980 convention, there were 77.

Each week, 100,000 gay people slide across the country to participate in the annual Gymboree, a San Francisco-based gay summer camp.

"Gymboree is designed to enhance the development of gay children," said Bobbi Wilson, Gymboree's founder.

Duke Armstrong, a San Francisco attorney and former president of Concerned Republicans for Individual Rights, is a gay voter who says he is "deeply committed to the Republican Party under President Reagan."

One thing Armstrong wants is an advisory group to acquaint Republican candidates with gay issues.

"A lot of hostility comes from just not understanding the issues," he said.

Alliance member Baumgartner might agree with this assessment as he sits at the Gay and Lesbian Alliance table.

"Most straights walk by and ignore us or give us funny looks," he said.

"What we're trying to say is 'Hey we're normal. We're not all drag queens and leather, man!'"

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This Week

TODAY

The Commonwealth Club, 681 Market St., features two speakers: at noon, Jerry Gilbert, general manager of the East Bay Municipal Utility District, speaks on water management water, at 5 p.m.; Sir Hugh M.F. Caradon, former British minister of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, speaks on "Palestine: The Key to Peace in the Middle East." Admission is \$3, including a sandwich, and \$2, without.

Brown Bag Theatre presents Murray Schisgal's "The Typists," a one-act comedy, at noon in room 104 of the Creative Arts Building. Free.

FRIDAY

Mislav Rostropovich, famed Russian emigre cellist, now conductor of the National Symphony Orchestra, speaks at 12:45 p.m. in the Ralston Room of the Sheraton-Palace Hotel, at Market and New Montgomery streets. Admission is \$16 with lunch, and \$13 without.

Brown Bag Theatre at noon presents Murray Schisgal's "The Typist."

SATURDAY

Best-selling author Beverly Neuer Feldman leads a one-day workshop on how to make a success of a home-based business. A must for all you latent entrepreneurs. From 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., on campus. Course cost: \$55. For more information, call 469-1205.

SUNDAY

"This Week" nominates today for staying close to home to plan what to do the rest of the week. Free.

MONDAY

New energy technology is the subject of today's Commonwealth Club feature. James S. Deacon of Allis-Chalmers Energy & Minerals Systems Co. discusses "the KILnGAS Gasification Process and

its Commercial Applications." at 5 p.m.

Brown Bag Theatre presents scenes from "The Elephant Man," at noon in room 104 of the Creative Arts Building.

TUESDAY

Lawrence Ferrera, a Bay Area classical guitarist, will perform a program of solo works by Dowland, Coste and Barrios, at 11 a.m. in room A133 of the Arts Building, City College of San Francisco. Free.

Brown Bag Theatre at noon presents scenes from "The Elephant Man."

WEDNESDAY

Bank of America Vice President Shirley Ward speaks on her professional experiences in personnel, from noon to 1 p.m. at Alumnae Resources, 965 Mission St., suite 430. Admission is \$5. Call 546-7220 for reservations.

Alumnae Resources presents an evening workshop on "Getting into Business with a Liberal Arts Background." The workshop is from 5:30 to 7:30 p.m. and costs \$12 for members, \$15 for non-members. For registration, call 546-7220.

The World Affairs Council of Northern California presents Wallace Theis, assistant professor of political science at UC Berkeley, speaking on "The Nuclear Arms Debate: Impact on European-American Relations."

Theis was an International Affairs Fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations, served in the State Department's Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs and is currently at work on a book, "Nato in Crisis." Admission, which includes refreshments, is \$2.50 for members, \$4.50 for non-members. The Council is at 312 Sutter St., suite 200. Call 982-2541 for information.

Brown Bag Theatre at noon presents scenes from "The Elephant Man."

Compiled by Rebecca Bailey

Interviews, recruiters for job seekers

Career help available at two-phased faire

By Lorraine Wilson

Although the unemployment rate continues to quiver at the 9 percent mark and the job outlook for college graduates worsens each semester, help is available for SF State students.

On Oct. 19 the Career Center is sponsoring a Job Marketplace Faire where students can present their job resumes to recruiters who will be giving informal interviews between 9:30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. in the Student Union. No appointment is necessary.

"The Faire is an updated alternative to the traditional career day. Some 50 organization's sign on each semester," said Maria Mangold, coordinator of the event. "They'll be screening for follow-up interviews."

Among the larger firms participating in the Faire are First Interstate Bank, recruiting for computer technicians and accounting and finance majors, Coca Cola Company, recruiting for management trainees and Lockheed Missiles and Space Company, looking for computer scientists.

In addition to the event, the Career Center begins Phase II of on-campus interviews on Oct. 18, one of its most demanded services. After students attend resume writing and interviewing workshops, offered several times each week at the center, they are selected in random order to choose two firms they wish to be interviewed by.

Because of the high demand, priority is given to graduating seniors.

Alumni are also welcomed to meet with recruiters during the Job

Marketplace Faire, but are allowed to sign up for on-campus interviews on a space available basis for a small fee.

Mangold stressed that students should know something about the companies which they plan to be interviewed by. The Career Center has a file on each company with background information and descriptions of the positions available.

It looks like students interested in business, retail management or careers with the federal government will fair best this semester, Mangold said.

Mangold explained that in these areas firms usually hire many students and benefit most from on-campus recruiting. While in other fields, hiring is done on an individual basis.

She suggested students in other fields attend the faire because recruiters can refer them to representatives in other areas of the company.

"That puts you in a better position than someone who comes in off the street," she said.

Other services the center offers free to SF State students and for a small fee to alumni are:

• **Planning:** Career counselors help students plan their careers through individual counseling and workshops.

• **Experience:** The center lists part-time job openings, internships and volunteer positions.

• **Placement:** "Job Gram," a listing of current full-time openings is published weekly on Wednesdays.

• **Information:** Reference material is available at the Career Center's library.

Three departments not represented in November election

By Rebecca Bailey

Students haven't been falling over themselves to file candidacies for the six open seats in the Associated Students Legislature, according to Clifford Stewart, speaker of the legislature.

Stewart told a meeting of the AS Board of Directors yesterday that only four students filed as candidates since the filing period opened on Friday.

The seats were vacated during September amidst rumors of dissent within the student government. Former Senior Representative Shelby Pulino told a Sept. 15 meeting of the legislature that her resignation was due to "philosophical differences" with the current AS administration.

A special election will be held Nov. 8 and Nov. 9 to fill the seats of senior representative and representatives from the departments of science, health, education, behavioral and social sciences, and creative arts.

Although two more students had filed by 5 p.m. yesterday, there were still no applicants from the science, health and education departments.

Administration Representative Jesselyn Safo said the low number of candidates was "typical for special elections."

In other business, the board voted to use \$1,802.25 of the AS General Fund to buy and erect an outdoor compartment to augment AS storage space. The compartment, which would be eight feet wide, 27 feet long and more than nine feet high, is to be placed in a ten-foot-wide strip between the Children's Center and the

fence at the foot of the hill by the Dining Center.

Faculty Representative David Ship cautioned the board not to buy the compartment "sight-unseen, or you may get a lemon."

The only dissenting vote was cast by AS Treasurer Ilda Montoya, whose son is among the children cared for at the center. Montoya told the board that the strip's drainage problem during winter made it a poor site for the compartment.

Montoya later said she was also concerned about the impact the compartment would have on traffic and safety around the center.

"I'm going to ask the center's parents' organization to consider looking into the question of safety," she said. "Since I have a child there, I'm concerned about the children getting hurt in some way by the storage compartment."

In other announcements, AS President Derek Gilliam told the board he would meet with State Assemblyman Lou Pappan, D-Daly City, during his visit to the campus today and with Lt. Gov. Leo McCarthy when he visits tomorrow. Among the subjects Gilliam said he would discuss with the two were the possibility of state oil tax revenues for funding higher education and accreditation for the School of Ethnic Studies.

Stewart asked board members to accompany him and Jon Schorle, director of the Department of Public Safety, on an as-yet unscheduled "walk-through" of the campus. "Walk-throughs," conducted one night annually by the campus police, are a formal noting of poorly lit and otherwise unsafe spots on campus.

Dutch liner excels technologically, but for luxury it's not the Love Boat

By Fran Clader

It isn't exactly the "Love Boat," but it isn't a dilapidated barge either.

The Nieuw Amsterdam, Holland America Cruise Lines' newest addition to its fleet, is a 30,000 ton \$150 million floating hotel. Built in France, the ship has a dark blue hull and white topside that is 704 feet long—more than twice the length of a football field. It is 11 decks tall, or 162 feet from the bottom of the keel to the top of the radar mast.

In some aspects it is more like a Holiday Inn than the Fairmont.

Advocates brag about its technology in the luxury-line competition. While some of the ship's features are innovative, the interior leaves something to be desired.

The cabins on the bottom three decks are tiny and contain single beds. Peach floral prints cover the beds and windows. The bathroom in each cabin allows a passenger just enough room to turn around.

These lower inside cabins don't have windows or portholes, although each one has a TV and a lot of closet space.

Some of the 605 guest staterooms, however, are more livable. Those on the boat deck are more spacious, containing a queen-sized bed, a couch, a table, and a television. The passageways are also larger.

Passengers probably don't spend a lot of time in their cabins though. One passenger on her way to Mexico, having just been to Vancouver, said, "There's

nothing you could do on shore that you couldn't do aboard."

The Nieuw Amsterdam seems to offer every kind of entertainment one could think of. There's a disco, nightclub, theater, card room, library which has 100 books at most, a spa, at least five bars, a showroom or ballroom, a casino and numerous lounges.

Gambling is only allowed in international waters, and while the ship cruises on its 14-day roundtrip to Mexico, it goes far enough offshore to allow betting.

The galley, or kitchen, prepares 6,000 meals a day to feed its 1,210 passengers. Each passenger consumes an estimated eight pounds of food a day while on board.

The ship's technology includes three radar systems, one of which is a collision-avoidance radar for long and short distances. Another radar system can identify the presence and course of any ship within a 90-mile radius.

The ship is powered by two French-built main engines, which use one-third less fuel than older models. The engines spin two 17-ton, 16-foot diameter propellers and run generators that produce the ship's electricity. Maximum speed of the ship is 21 knots or 24 mph.

A 14-day round-trip to Mexico leaving from San Francisco cost between \$1,499 and \$2,949 depending on the season and accommodations.

With San Francisco as its home port, the Nieuw Amsterdam will also cruise to Vancouver and Alaska.



The ship is 704 feet long — more than two football fields.



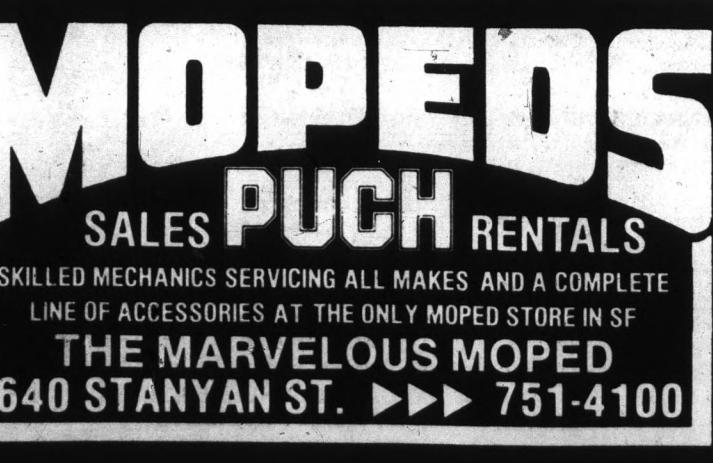
Visitors tour some of the 11 decks of the floating hotel.

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Continental Airlines flying low

Management and labor talks have yet to take off

By Libby Kneeland

When Kay Legleu earned a free round-trip ticket on Continental Airlines by flying about 40,000 miles last year, she decided to fly from Midland, Texas to San Francisco.

But what was supposed to be a simple, inexpensive trip wound up costing her more than she bargained for.

When Continental filed for bankruptcy on Sept. 24 and canceled flights out of Midland's airport, Legleu's travel agent booked her on an American Airlines flight to Houston with an hour layover in Dallas.

"The ticket cost me \$100 round-trip," said Legleu. Since she was not able to contact the airlines before she left for the airport on Oct. 1, she watched CNN news to see if Continental had canceled any of its flights.

"I decided to take a chance," said Legleu.

She said when she changed planes in Houston, there was a two-hour delay because one of the pilots did not show up.

"We could either stay on or get off the plane so I got off," said Legleu. "They served us complimentary drinks, and a man told a striking pilot that

everyone would pay him \$5 if he'd fly the plane. But he wouldn't."

She said everyone clapped and screamed when another pilot arrived.

"He told us that we'd have to clap louder than that to get the plane off the ground," Legleu said with a laugh.

On Oct. 5, Legleu was one of the 112 people who sat and waited at Gate 15 to board Continental's noon flight to Houston from San Francisco International Airport. Some read newspapers or books. Others stared out the window.

Robert J. Wicke, 51, a mechanical engineer for Bechtel, who wore western clothes and a cowboy hat, said he was going to fly Continental "to keep the proud bird with the golden tail in the sky."

Although he and his wife bought their round-trip tickets to Houston to attend his 30-year college reunion before the fare was reduced to \$150, he said he did not care if he got any money back.

"Pilots have been overpaid for many years," said Wicke.

Neither of them seemed to be worried about getting stuck in Houston.

"There's always Amtrak," said Wicke.

"As long as it doesn't go through Tucson," said his wife Dorothy, 39, a

slender woman with brown hair.

Outside the ticket lobby, almost a dozen striking pilots and flight attendants were picketing.

Continental, formerly the nation's eighth largest carrier, filed for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the federal bankruptcy laws on Sept. 24, allowing it to abrogate its union contracts.

The airline suspended flights for two days, cut services from 78 to 25 cities, rehired one-third of its 12,000 employees and imposed emergency work rules which the unions have described as unsafe.

Pilots and flight crews in such cities as Denver, Houston, Chicago and Los Angeles have also been on strike since Oct. 1 to protest the layoffs, reduced salaries, and benefits and increased working hours. The airline's maintenance crews have been on strike since Aug. 12.

Before Continental declared bankruptcy, the airline paid pilots an average of \$77,000 a year and flight attendants \$29,000. But now pilots earn \$43,000 and flight attendants earn \$14,000, a decrease of about 50 percent.

Continental has reported a loss of \$472 million since January 1979 and ap-

proximately \$50 million in the last quarter.

"I took a 10 percent cut more than a year ago," said Pilot Jim Erdos, 35, a Continental employee for more than six years. "When I'm flying into San Francisco in the heavy fog and rain, how much am I worth then?"

Ron Candelaria, a Continental flight attendant for nine years, wore a yellow t-shirt with the motto: "Pride won't let us."

"We're concerned about the passengers but we want management to stop unfair labor practices and unsafe travel," said Candelaria.

Candelaria said it is difficult for a crew to work long hours under stress with inadequate rest and be alert to handle an emergency.

"The passengers have been very patient," said Nate Derman, 30, a flight attendant who chose not to strike. However, Derman said, he has felt a lot of hostility from the striking flight crews.

Legleu said that Continental's crew has done a good job under the circumstances.

"But I feel bitter because I had to go through all of this," said Legleu.

Crowded

Continued from Page 1.

who are not counted when the campus capacity is evaluated.

On a campus originally planned for 16,000 students, the crunch is being felt by students, faculty and staff.

SF State was slated to have a new faculty office building, until Gov. George Dukemejian blue-penciled it this summer. Parnell estimated that 23 percent of SF State's faculty are in substandard or temporary offices.

Lack of adequate space and facilities in some academic departments has brought them under criticism by accreditation agencies, said Parnell. The departments of art, engineering and journalism have been urged by accreditation agencies to improve their facilities. Journalism department space was expanded this summer to meet accreditation standards.

Crowding on campus was accelerated in the early 1970s, when the formula for gauging campus capacity was changed. Originally, campus capacity was based on an 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. school day. But in the early '70s, the school day was redefined as 8 a.m. to 10 p.m..

"With the stroke of a pen we suddenly had an enormous amount more capacity," said Parnell. The revised

contract expired on June 30, 1979.

The lawsuit seeks to return McColm to her job at SF State with full restitution of "all rights, privileges, benefits and income that would have been hers but for defendants' unlawful and discriminatory practices."

The lawsuit seeks a permanent injunction to prevent the defendants from discriminating on the basis of sex in any future employment practices.

Lawsuit

Continued from Page 1.

other hiring irregularities, including the hiring of five males for permanent faculty appointments without following established hiring procedures.

McColm's situation worsened, the complaint indicates, when members of the BCA department learned she was living with Zettl, chairman of the HRT committee. The complaint charges that members harassed and tried to discredit her to force her to quit.

"The defendants," the complaint states, "made no effort to so treat defendant Zettl, a similarly situated male."

Then, according to the complaint, members of the HRT committee were questioned about McColm's personal life by Doyle, acting dean of the School of Creative Arts. Doyle refused to approve their recommendation that McColm be appointed full time.

Doyle further asked the HRT committee to reverse its recommendation of McColm for a full-time faculty position, referring to negative student evaluations of McColm — assessments, according to the complaint, Doyle never read.

Male instructors with negative evaluations were not refused rehire, the complaint adds.

The HRT committee then reduced and restricted McColm's workload to as low as one-quarter time and hired men who were less qualified, including graduate students, to teach courses McColm taught or was qualified to teach. The complaint states that Zettl, Smith and Millar informed McColm the reduction in her workload was designed to force her to quit.

In February 1979, Millar informed McColm she would not be rehired after

formula squashed university plans for new buildings. Although the campus had no additional space, the new formula meant the campus had room for thousands of additional students.

Although the formula was changed, no requirement was made that classes be scheduled evenly throughout the day. Parnell noted that the campus is used most from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. At the library information desk Julie Saunders said, "It can seem busier because of the budget cuts. There are less people manning the desk."

"We cut our hours, so maybe more people are squeezing into shorter periods of time."

The library, in the wake of a 10 percent staff budget cut, is struggling to maintain previous levels of service. Four hours have already been shaved off weekend service this semester. Joanne Euster, director of the library said, "My observation walking around is that it's jammed. There are people in virtually every seat."

Students from other colleges have noticed the crowding at SF State. Concha Gomez, a transfer student from the University of Wisconsin, said, "I have had strong feelings about the crowding situation since I started here. I waste a lot of time looking for a place to study."

SUGB

Continued from Page 1.

quired at all times and each vendor would also be required to pay a fee of \$5 per day or \$50 per semester.

Another proposal, recommended by Mary Keller, information desk manager, was rejected by the vending committee. This proposal would have set aside six non-reserved spaces on a first come first served basis with a \$10 per semester permit fee.

"I feel my proposal is most fair to all students and outside vendors. It allows more than adequate space set aside specifically for non-student vendors," said Keller in her recommendation.

Some vendors expressed disappointment that this proposal was dropped, saying that Merker's proposal "doesn't give enough craftsmen a chance to vend their goods."

If the SUGB accepts Merker's proposal next week, it will go into effect immediately. If the proposal is not accepted, the recommendation will go back to the vending committee for revision.

New AS computer to go on line in 1984

By Ann S. Melara

A computer system that will allow Associated Students and most anyone who needs information from it to have data at their fingertips is expected to be in service in spring 1984, said AS Business Manager James McDuffie.

McDuffie thought of the idea even while he was being screened for his position as business manager. He said he suggested the AS put to use the computer and terminal that it has available. "I'm a great believer in computers," said McDuffie.

Dodd

Continued from Page 1.

which breed revolution, this administration has turned to massive military buildup at a cost of hundreds of millions of dollars."

As an alternative policy, Dodd said, "The United States should use all its power and influence to work for a negotiated political settlement in Central America."

Maria Romash, a spokeswoman for Dodd in his Washington office said this is the fundamental difference between his views and the administration's policy.

He said he believes the solutions to Central American problems should be solved using political and economic means, instead of military intervention.

Romash said Dodd would like to see the United States support negotiations between the Salvadoran government and the left-wing rebels. In his speech, Dodd said, "The rebels have offered to negotiate unconditionally. Let us test their sincerity."

The system will connect the AS computer, located inside the AS main desk area, with the terminal in the Auxiliary Accounting Department located in the New Administration Building. Besides being used for economic records, the system also will hold hard copy on such documents as purchase orders, bills and minutes of meetings as well as general information about the AS and its programs and services.

"Everything will be at our fingertips," said McDuffie. "That's why the turnaround of information will take only 60 seconds instead of days."

As a Peace Corps volunteer after college, Dodd saw for himself the poverty and social injustice he speaks of.

He lived and worked in a remote village in the Dominican Republic for two years. Of this experience he has said, "It's affected everything I've done since."

Living in the impoverished nation influenced his political views which had been more in line with those of his father, Thomas Dodd, the conservative Connecticut senator. Thomas Dodd was a respected, hard-line politician until it was discovered he had misappropriated campaign funds. He was censured by the Senate in 1967.

After his Peace Corps work, Dodd attended the University of Louisville Law School, graduating in 1972. Two years later, he ran for a Connecticut congressional seat. He served in the House for six years before running for the U.S. Senate.

Dodd has one of the most liberal voting records in the Senate and is considered an old-fashioned liberal in the

beginning of the semester. "There has not been a big rush," he said. "It is still a major concern." Jones has set up a bulletin board outside the Legal Reference Office to let students know the status of the situation.

Part of the individual settlements will go as payment to Secheltman for representing the students, so students would actually receive a \$15 reimbursement.

Secheltman has been working on retainer from a \$500 allocation made by the Associated Students.

Jones also said that while students have been contacting him since the

In the August issue of Esquire magazine he is quoted saying that someday he may consider running for national office.

Continued from Page 1.

September. He contacted Secheltman who told him the Chancellor's office was to have sent the money to the students sometime during the summer. Jones was unable to reach anyone at the Chancellor's office, and now plans to draft letters to both the Chancellor and Simon.

"My professional feeling about the situation is that the Chancellor's office is delaying the procedure for some reason and until I can speak to (Vice-Chancellor) Mayer Chapman, I can't offer too much information," said Jones.

Jones also said that while students have been contacting him since the



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This is the final pa
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By Louis Filso

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Embaje has got the beat

By Vernae Coleman

The finger-popping music of soul artist Michael Jackson begins to fill the air when five female dancers swivel their hips and move to the center of the gym's floor. "Wanna be startin'" go the lyrics, and more dancers strut and twirl, breaking away only to return to a synchronized mass.

The group is Embaje, SF State's resi-

dent dance organization. It is rehearsing for upcoming performances.

As the group moves across the floor, growing in intensity and numbers, Embaje coordinator Albirda Rose yells instructions. "Heads up, hips out. Let's keep it going."

The group is the strongest Rose has seen in the last three years. "They dance well together, as a whole, not just as individuals."

Embaje represents five different types of dance: ethnic, modern, ballet, African, jazz and experimental.

The purpose of the year-old organization is to compare and contrast these different approaches to dance and to enable members to learn individual movements.

The idea was conceived by students. They wanted a chance to perform. They now also receive one unit of



By Aron Oliner

Embaje dancers do their best while rehearsing for upcoming performances.

Connery returns as James Bond

007 faces tough villain

By Tim Donohue

The dark forces of the world beware: Sean Connery is back after a long 10-year wait as British Secret Service agent James Bond in "Never Say Never Again."

Connery, with co-star Barbara Carrera, creates an exciting performance that surpasses "Octopussy"—this summer's Roger Moore version of 007.

True James Bond fans should enjoy "Never Say Never Again" despite the fact this film is a remake of an earlier 007 film, "Thunderball" (1965). While the action, humor and dialogue are original and superior to most of the preceding Bond movies, this film could have been better if the plotline was reshaped.

The story of "Never Say Never Again" (and "Thunderball") revolves around the hijacking of two nuclear missiles and the subsequent blackmail of the world by the perpetrators.

Of course, Bond saves the world, with seconds to spare. But arch-villains such as Fatima Blush (played by Carrera) make it a lot harder for Bond to succeed this time.

Connery, at 53, had decided to take age into account when he agreed to play Bond again. His most recent portrayal



Bond with Domino (Kim Basinger), who leaves her man for 007.

Plays celebrate Greek writer's life

By Teresa Coon

The Center for Modern Greek Studies and the American Repertory Theater from Europe will continue its presentation of two Greek plays — one old and one new — tonight through Sunday at McKenna Theatre.

Sophocles' "Philoctetes" and Michael Antonakes' "Man of Crete" are being presented this week in honor of the 100th anniversary of Greek writer Nikos Kazantzakis' birth. Kazantzakis is best known for his work, "Zorba the Greek."

Thanasis Maskaleris, director of the Center for Modern Greek Studies, organized the production as part of a month-long series of events celebrating Kazantzakis' life and work.

Professional actors are being used for the production because student actors were already busy in other campus productions. "There was no room left in their schedules," Maskaleris said.

"Man of Crete," the new play written by Antonakes, is about Kazantzakis' life. It is a series of flashbacks from when Kazantzakis is old and about to die. Large screens behind the actors show slides of old Greece, war scenes and ancient ruins, throughout the play.

To offset this new production, ARTE is also performing Sophocles' "Philoctetes." Written in 409 B.C., it is relatively unknown among Sophocles' plays.

"This play was chosen because it echoes some of Kazantzakis' themes," said John Correa, executive director of the plays. "Themes of suffering, of why things happen and of human conditions. In this play, a man is exiled on an island for 10 years, then taken off the island," said Correa.

"Philoctetes" is not being presented in the classic Greek style: there is no formal chorus, and the play is staged as a rehearsal of this ancient work set in the year 3083.

"It is realistic," said Correa. "All the actors come out in the beginning, and there is the realistic giving of a bow and sword to the main characters."

"Man of Crete" will be performed tonight at 8 and Saturday at 3 p.m.

Then the actors will set up the stage in front of the audience, then start into rehearsal of the ancient play," he said.

The play is presented in this way to make it more accessible to the audience, said Correa. "The image will be one of keeping alive Greek traditions."

"Man of Crete" will be performed tonight at 8 and Saturday at 3 p.m.

"Philoctetes" is being performed Friday and Saturday at 8 p.m.

Admission is \$4 for students and \$5 general, or special discount tickets for both productions are \$6 for students and \$8 general.

Both plays are being directed by George Marchi, who is the founder of ARTE.



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McKenna Theatre

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8:00 pm

Barbary Coast, Student Union

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Dance Concert

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12 Noon

Barbary Coast, Student Union

In association with KSFS

FILMS



MY DINNER WITH ANDRE

Directed by Louis Malle

Thursday & Friday Series

October 13 & 14

4:00 & 7:00 pm

Barbary Coast, Student Union

\$2.00 Students \$2.50 General

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MY FAIR LADY

Directed by George Cukor

Tuesday Festival Series

October 18

4:00 & 7:00 pm

Barbary Coast, Student Union

\$2.00 Students \$2.50 General

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Backwords

Anchor Steam

Tours of San Francisco's only brewery rise to the top

By Peter Brennan

Warning: The contents of this story may make you thirsty. It is advised that you drink Anchor Steam brew while reading. As an extra precaution to check the validity of this product, it was thoroughly tested by this writer.

Ingredients: Water, yeast, malted barley, hops and an owner who is a legend.

Fritz Maytag, whose great-grandfather built the famous home appliance Maytag company, was an American literature major at Stanford in the late '50s when he walked into a Palo Alto bar called the Oasis. It was there that Maytag hoisted his first Anchor Steam, took a sip and was immediately hooked.

"I doubt it happened exactly that way," flatly says Dennis Kellett, an Anchor Steam brewer and sometimes a tour guide.

Free tours of San Francisco's only brewery, located on Mariposa Street about a mile south of downtown, are given like the beer is made—with a low key, "this is no mass production but we're going to do a great job" approach.

The brown haired, bearded Kellett, wearing a plaid shirt, blue jeans and a wide leather belt, could pass for a gold miner who came to San Francisco in the 1840s looking for steam beer. He offers nuggets of information such as how Maytag became the owner.

One summer evening in 1965, Maytag, then 27 and recently out of Stanford graduate school, was eating at a restaurant when the restaurant's owner informed him that his favorite brew was about to declare bankruptcy.

The following morning, he visited the brewery and for a song, dance and a bottle of beer, he purchased the controlling interest for \$5,000.

"He didn't want the tradition to die," Kellett says.

The only problem with Maytag buying the brewery was he didn't know how to make beer. But he knew what he wanted—a beer which sacrificed no quality.

Working with industry consultants, attending beer courses, visiting other breweries and often discarding thousands of gallons of brew because it wasn't right, Maytag learned. Ten years later in 1975, the company was as black as its porter.

The brewery's volume has increased from 700 barrels in 1965 — when the company probably had 10 customers altogether, says Kellett — to approximately 30,000 barrels this year. But that's a drop in the keg compared to other breweries. Last year Miller produced 40 million barrels and Budweiser 59 million.

"We probably have the opportunity to become a large business," says Kellett in a slow deliberate manner, as though pondering whether bigger is necessarily better.

The pressure on Maytag to expand is evident as several companies have expressed interest in buying the company or distributing more of its beer.

But Kellett says the company is kept small for a good reason. Reiterating the owner's original intent, Kellett says, "We want to produce a good as beer as possible."

Connoisseurs have taken to this small success story like yeast does to malted barley.

In a New West magazine beer test, Anchor Steam won the grand prize, dominating 29 other domestic and imported brands.

It's the "Rolls Royce" of American beers, says Joseph O'wades, director of the Center for Brewing Studies. Quest magazine calls it "The Best Beer in America."

How "steam beer" got its name is still a mystery as no steam is used in the process. The most likely explanation is that in the 19th century when barrels of beer were stored with no ice, a hissing sound like that of a steam engine occurred when poured. Another explanation is that a man named Pete Steam brewed beer during the gold rush years.

Anchor Steam began operating in 1896 and for the past 60 years has been the only brewery to carry the name "steam" on its label, which is now trademarked.

This is one beer that many people feel is better than the legend. Combining traditional and modern equipment, its method of brewing is what separates it

from the mild and meek.

The first step is weighing the malted barley which is a grain that has been soaked in water and encouraged to grow. When each seed has begun to sprout, the barley is gently dried with warm air in a kiln. Like the Europeans, the brewery uses only the expensive "two-row" barley malts which are considered the finest for brewing.

Also, only all-malt barley is used, not adjuncts such as corn or rice, cheaper grains that replace 30 to 40 percent of the barley in most U.S. breweries. "All-malt" barleys are rare today.

After weighing the correct proportions, the malts are crushed in a mill. The following step is "mashing," where warm water is added. The water comes right out of the tap, Kellett says, adding that it is good water from Yosemite. The mixture is gently stirred and the temperature is raised until it hits the "mash-off" stage, a brewer's term for raising the temperature to around 170 degrees.

Next is the "tauter tun" which filters the unfermented beer or wort as it is known in the business. Then it is boiled in copper brew kettles which look like giant tea pots and where a careful blend of hops are added. Rather than use pellets or extract, whole hops—one pound per barrel—are used. That's three or four times the industry average.

The wort is then separated from the hops by straining. After a few small steps—no modern shortcuts are employed—the yeast is added which continues the fermentation process.

Then in wide and shallow pans, it is cooled by something definitely unique—San Francisco's famous fog. Anchor Steam is the only brewery to use the wide pans which were common half a century ago. "Since it still works, we stick with it," says Kellett.

The last step is "krausening" where the beer is sealed into special aging tanks for a few weeks. It is carbonated slowly and naturally here, like a fine champagne.

Many people have the impression, says Kellett, that carbonation is bad for beer. But no foam means the carbon dioxide in the beer doesn't escape into the atmosphere. When people drink beer with carbon dioxide, it can be a smelly scene. "It's important to have foam, otherwise it might prove a rude situation," says Kellett diplomatically.

Another important part of the Anchor Steam tradition is that the beer is kept cold at all times throughout the distribution process. If a distributor cannot guarantee that, they don't deliver Anchor Steam.

Almost 90 percent of the beer now delivered stays in California and the rest is shipped to mostly Western states, although some of it gets east of the Mississippi.

Because Anchor Steam doesn't use any of the 100 preservatives allowed by law in beer, the coldness keeps it fresh. Kellett says the beer stays in "tip-top shape" for two to three months after being made and the fresher it is, the better.

Without even opening a bottle, a customer can find out when the beer was brewed. Kellett points to the circular label on a bottle and says to imagine it is like a clock. But instead of numbers, there are months such as January at noon, February at one, March at two and so on. Somewhere on the label is a notch indicating the month the beer was made—or how fresh it is.

Kellett, who has worked for 10 years at Anchor Steam, knows the brewery so well that he can almost tell the day a bottle was brewed. "This," he says holding one bottle of Anchor Liberty Ale, "was probably the second bottling in September."

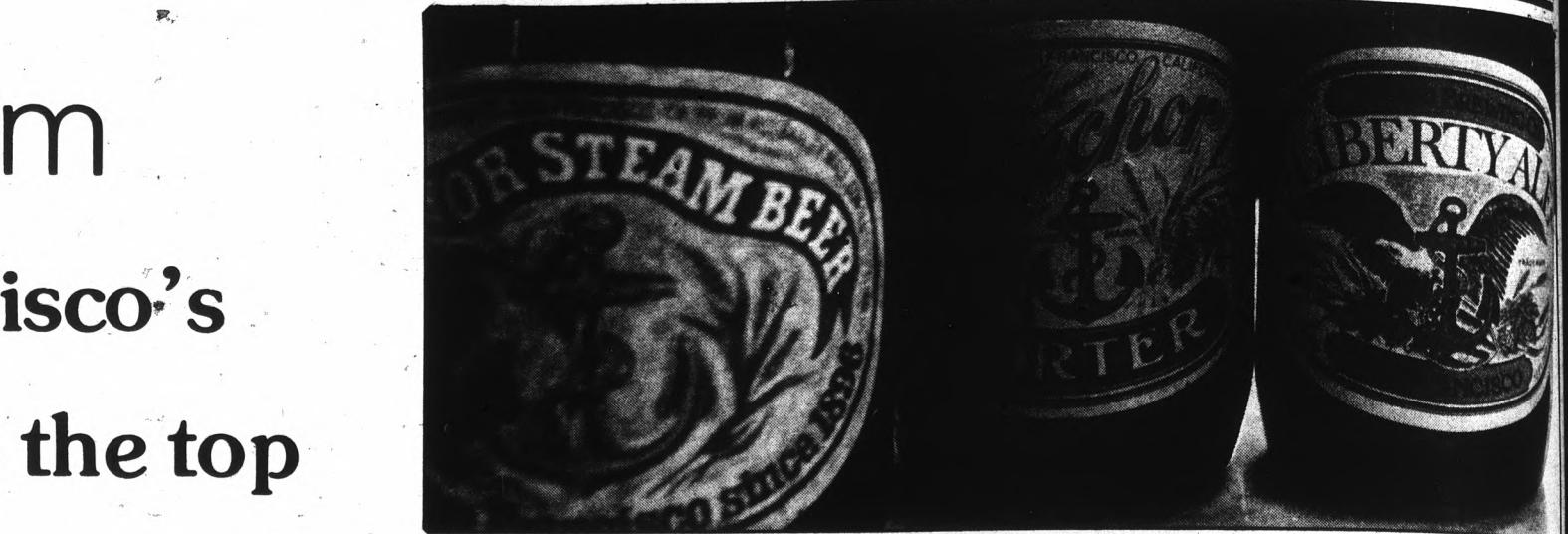
As part of the tour, people are led into a tasting room where Ambrosia, Valley Brew, Regal Amber, Schutz and other signs representing over 100 breweries hang on the wall. The Anchor taproom, as the employees know it, is the only place in the world which serves Anchor Porter on tap.

Also sampled is the company's latest brew, Liberty Ale, which was introduced in August. The light fruity tasting ale has been an immediate knockout selling out as soon as it hits the store, Kellett says.

The brewery also makes Old Foghorn Ale and a special holiday brew simply called "Merry Christmas & Happy New Year" which is available during the holidays.

The tap-room signals the conclusion of the tour. The beer flows freely but like a fine wine, no one guzzles it.

Pete Carney, a Seattle resident and longtime fan, seems to anchor the feeling of those on the tour, "I would rather have one of these than three Buds. It's a matter of quality over quantity."



Above is a brew kettle where the hops are added. The brew kettle, which can hold 3,500 gallons, was handmade in Germany 30 years ago. Right, people line up at the bar to sample the "Rolls-Royce" of American beers.



Anchor Steam doesn't advertise any of its beers yet its popularity is growing. Above, tour guide Dennis Kellett pours the porter while listening to a question. Directly above, Anne Tofflemire, an SF State theatre arts major, was with some friends having "a girl's day out" enjoying the tour.



Photos by Mary Angelo

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